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The Newport Mercury,

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and forty first year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of fifty-six columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments.—Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Societies Occupying Mercury Hall.

EXCELSIOR LODGE No. 49, I. O. of O. F., Herbert Kaull, Noble Grand; Perry B. Dawley, Secretary; meets every Tuesday evening.

MALBONE LODGE No 93, N. E. O. P., Henry M. Young, Warden; James H. Goddard, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesday evenings in each month.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, James McLeish, President; John J. Butler, Secretary; meets 2d and 4th Wednesday evenings of each month.

NEWPORT COUNCIL No. 31, American Mechanics, meets first and third Thursday evenings

PRESBYTERIANOR LODGE, No. 356, K. of H., Dictator, Edwin Nelson; Reporter, G. H Chase; meets 2d and 4th Thursday evenings.

SHERWOOD LODGE No. 11, K. of P., Charles Spofford, Chancellor Commander; Daniel P. Bull, Keeper of Records and Seal; meets every Friday evening.

DAVIS DIVISION No. 8, U. R. K. of P., Sir Knight Captain, A. B. Davis; Charles H. Ellis, Recorder; meets first Friday evening in each month.

Local Matters.

Mrs. Goelet to Wed Mr. Astor.

A New York despatch, under date of July 10, says:—

What has been for some time verbally rumored in New York and Newport society has at last got into print—and that is that the handsome and ambitious widow of the late Ogden Goelet is to become the wife of William Waldorf Astor, who was once an American, but who now lives in England and distributes there the surplus of his immense American estates.

It is a little less than a year since Ogden Goelet died on board the yacht White Ladye, at that time lying in English waters. Mrs. Goelet has since then been almost constantly in England. Lately she has occupied the fine Warwickshire mansion in Green Park, and as the dark night of early widowhood began to pale into the dawn of a renewed interest in things not wholly funereal she has received guests within her hospitable doors and given entertainments in a subdued sort of way from time to time.

And now comes the flat-footed assertion that she is to cast aside the widow's weeds entirely and to emerge as the brilliant mistress of Cliveden and the wife of Mr. Astor.

Mrs. Goelet is the eldest daughter of Richard F. Wilson. The marriage took place in the Wilson home in Park avenue twenty-one years ago, and was quite a social event in its way. Pretty much all of New York, viewed from the standpoint of the late Ward McAllister, was there, and the bride and groom, after a honeymoon trip to Europe, returned here and occupied a conspicuous place in the McAllisterean scheme of the universe. Mr. Goelet's health, however, was not of the best, so the entertainments of the Goelet mansion were rather more noted for their quiet exclusiveness than their magnitude.

The Goelet home was the southwest corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-ninth street, and was one of the handsomest in the city. The bronzes within its walls were said to be the finest in the country, and were worth a prince's ransom.

Mr. and Mrs. Goelet began to spend much of their time abroad some years ago. Their last visit to this country was on the occasion of the marriage of Consuelo Vanderbilt to the Duke of Marlborough.

By the terms of Mr. Goelet's will Mrs. Goelet received an income of $150,000 a year, the use of the New York and Newport houses and their contents, the Goelet opera box and horses and carriages for life, with the sum of $3,000,000 if she chose to give up the town house.

Mr. Goelet left the bulk of his fortune to his children direct. Miss May Goelet has an independent private fortune of $20,000,000. She is reputed to be the richest young spinster in the world, and is withal very beautiful and accomplished. She is nineteen years of age.

The fortune of William Waldorf Astor is roughly estimated at $100,000,000, and his net income at something like $3,000,000 a year. He pays taxes in this city on $2,000,000. He is a widower of a few years longer date than Mrs. Goelet's widowhood, his wife having died shortly after his purchase of the fine estate of Cliveden.

Mrs. Goelet is a sister of Mrs. Michael Henry Herbert of England, of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and of Mr. Orme Wilson, whose wife is the youngest daughter of the late William Astor. So she is remotely connected by marriage with William Waldorf Astor.

Rev. J. F[illegible] of Norwich, Conn., formerly of this city, will preach at Trinity church tomorrow.

The choir of St. George's church had a picnic at Potter's Point Tuesday.

Gossip.

One effect of the war has been to keep more Americans at home in their own country, only about one-half as many families having gone abroad as usual and seventy-five per cent. more than usual who were abroad have returned. The fear of occupying seashore cottages seems to have been overcome for a register of statistics shows that 1,658 families from New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston and Baltimore are summering at the seashore.

Praises on all sides are heard daily for the grand and noble work Col. John Jacob Astor has done in our war with Spain. At the beginning of hostilities Col. Astor offered the government many things among which was his life, his yacht, and the equipment of that magnificent body of troops known as the Astor battery, now en route to Manila to the aid of Dewey. On Saturday the newspapers printed a dispatch from Santiago stating that Maj.-Gen. Shafter detailed Col. Astor to carry the happy news to our army, then in the trenches, that Santiago was theirs, that Gen. Toral had surrendered. Newport is proud of Col. Astor. The lesson of patriotism and devotion Col. Astor has taught will be far reaching and play a prominent part in the future history of the war of 1898.

A major among Roosevelt's Rough Riders says: "There is one of your New York boys who is a particularly fine fellow, and that is Tiffany—Willie Tiffany, I believe his friends call him. I speak of him because I happened to see more of him than of others of the New York men. He is made of the metal that rings true every time. He is as fastidious on the field as he would be in New York, but he is a soldier from the ground up, as debonair as any of his clubmates whom he left behind, as cool and unconcerned when bullets are flying as if he were playing a set of tennis."

But, speaking of the season at Newport, we are reminded every season has its fad and though golf, polo, tennis, wheeling, boating, and other pleasures are still indulged in, they have outlived their "fad-dom," and each succeeding year sees some new form of diversion to occupy the time and cater to the pleasure of the pleasure seekers. Coaching has sustained the wear and tear of numerous seasons and is still a favorite sport, but this season's swell fad promises to a tandem club. A number of the young ladies, as well as the gentlemen, are experts in this style of driving and there is every reason to believe that in the near future the tandem club will be a fixture.

Newport's drives are always conspicuous for their tandems and other turnouts that could be easily transformed into one by the addition of a second horse, and Society numbers among its members not a few who can guide a horse and vehicle through crowded Bellevue avenue in a manner truly fascinating in its ease and grace. The Tandem Club will doubtless have its annual parade, its periodical drives and its numerous other functions that have made the Coaching Club a success.

Rumor sayeth that Newport is to have another distinguished guest this season in the person of Archbishop Keane, a member of the official household of Pope Leo XIII and late president of the Catholic University at Washington, who is expected to arrive from Europe in a short time. During his stay here Bishop Keane will be guest of the Marquis and Marquise de Merinville, at their villa on Kay street.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Whitwell of Boston are the guests of Mr. S. Horatio Whitwell.

Mrs. W. Starr Miller is the guest of her mother, Mrs. George H. Warren.

Monday evening Mrs. George L. Rives will give a dinner at her cottage, "Rosevale," to about sixty young people in honor of her niece, Miss Charlotte Whiting, after which the guests will attend the Casino dance.

The second weekly tournament at the Golf Club on Saturday resulted in the three cups offered by William Gammell being won as follows:—One for the best gross score, I. Townsend Burden, Jr., and G. G. Hubbard, tied at 87; one for class A, won by A. M. Coates and one for the women's class was won by Miss Maude Wetmore. In the play off of the tie Mr. G. G. Hubbard proved to be the winner.

Mrs. Richard M. Hunt and Miss Esther Hunt sailed for Liverpool on Wednesday.

Mr. George F. Parkman of Boston has arrived at his cottage.

Miss Elsie Waterbury of New York is the guest of Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell.

Mrs. Gerry entertained at luncheon on Monday.

Mr. Buchanan Winthrop has returned from a trip to the Adirondacks.

Mrs. Hugh K. Norman is spending the summer at Pomfret, Conn.

Luncheons were given at the Golf Club on Monday by Mr. Foxhall Keene and Mr. Harry Gray.

Mr. Robert L. Cutting, Jr., of New York is the guest of Mr. W. Cutting, Jr.

Dinners were given this week by Marquis d'Merinville, Mrs. T. M. Davis, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mrs. C. M. Oelrichs, Mrs. E. T. Gerry.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's housewarming at her new villa, "Crossways," last Saturday evening, proved a delightful success. The house was decorated by Hodgson making a fairy-like scene amidst which an orchestra discoursed sweet music. Forty guests were seated at dinner.

Mrs. Calvin S. Brice and family have arrived for the season.

Mrs. William Grosvenor has as her guest her sister, Mrs. Robinson, wife of Lieutenant Robinson, U. S. N.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor is the guest of her mother-in-law, Mrs. William Astor, at "Beechwood."

Mrs. Robert L. Gammell is entertaining Mrs. Elisha Dyer, wife of Governor Dyer.

Mrs. Carter of Philadelphia is visiting Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer.

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Hutton of Baltimore are at "Shamrock Cliff" for the season.

Tired Excursionists.

One night this week a private party chartered a car on the Newport and Fall River line for an excursion to the city of spindles. At a desolate spot on the island the car ran off the track and, as a result, it was long past daylight when the tired, sleepy and hungry excursionists returned to town. It is said that they were not at all scrupulous in helping themselves to the goods of some of our Island market men on their way to Newport in the early morning with their produce. In other words the reported actions of the party greatly belied the name of the society they represented.

The 30-Footers.

The races this week have been of unusual interest. Saturday was cup day for the cup offered by Reginald Brooks. It was won by C. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s Veda. Monday's and Tuesday's sweepstakes were won, respectively, by P. Jones' Carolina and Ralph N. Ellis' Flora. Wednesday the race was for two prizes offered by the Newport Yacht Racing Association. Today's race will be for the cup offered by Ralph N. Ellis, and Wednesday for the cup offered by Mrs. Herman B. Duryea.

The house of Mr. C. Acton Ives on Everett street was visited Monday by a man who represented himself to be an electrician and desirous of examining the wiring. On gaining entrance to the house he availed himself of the first opportunity to make away with jewelry valued at about $350. The matter was reported to the police but the man succeeded in escaping from the city, probably going to Fall River by the electrics. It is said that the same game has been tried at other residences in the city.

The special committee of the City Hall committee—Aldermen Rogers and McMahon and Councilmen Albro and Murphy—have gone to Providence, Worcester, Boston and Cambridge, to inspect the vaults or steel safes used in those cities for storing valuable papers and learn certain other details about city hall construction before the committee proceeds farther with its plans.

Manager Lawson, of the new independent ball team in this city, is arranging for a series of games to begin next week. He has signed some strong players and may succeed in pulling through the balance of the season without losing money.

Mr. Charles B. Marsh of this city has received a commission as major and paymaster in the United States Volunteers. He is ordered to report at Washington immediately.

It is believed that the First Rhode Island Regiment is the best drilled regiment of volunteers in the service. They are spoiling for a fight with the Spaniards at Porto Rico. They may have a chance to try their mettle.

George W. Howland of Galisto, New Mexico, has sold to Clarence A. Hammett, his undivided sixth interest in the Howland estate on Barney, Touro and Spring streets.

Mr. Dudley Newton, who was recently operated upon for appendicitis, is reported as doing well. Dr. Cleveland and Dr. Jacoby performed the operation.

The Rhode Island Yacht Club started on its annual cruise on Tuesday, running from Pawtuxet to Wickford. On Wednesday the club came to Newport.

The work of moving the Bull house from the new city hall site is nearly completed. There seems to be ample room left for a city hall.

Rev. Edward J. Burlingham, of Philadelphia, is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Burlingham, in this city.

Companies A and E of the 47th New York Regiment have been moved from Fort Greble to Fort Adams.

Aldermen Discuss the Swill Question.

There was a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen Tuesday afternoon to take action on the methods of collecting swill. The special committee consisting of Aldermen Shanteler and Hamilton reported that they had spent much time investigating the present methods of the contractor and had had a meeting with the inspector of nuisances and the contractor. Fewer complaints had been received at the police station but several had stated that they were unable to find the inspector at his office to receive complaints. This brought up a discussion and Mr. Currin, the inspector of nuisances, was questioned by the board. He said that he had received a number of complaints which he had reported to the collector, but he had not examined the premises after reporting to the collector. It transpired that in some cases the nuisances had not been abated. A statement was made that the instruments used by the inspector of milk were in a filthy condition, in reply to which Mr. Currin said that the only instruments he ever used, being two in number, were perfectly clean. It transpired that the telephone in the office of the board of health was not in perfect order.

After a long discussion it was decided that the inspector of nuisances should attend to all complaints and report them to the contractor on the same day, taking his receipt there for. If the complaints are not attended to within 12 hours the inspector is authorized to remedy them at the expense of the contractor.

Alderman Shanteler reported on some complaints of nuisances which he had investigated and which will be abated. They comprised barrels of refuse in the rear of Corgeshall's restaurant, and a vault in the McKoon place on Bath road.

J. A. Jordan and D. E. Watson were granted fruit licenses and G. W. Flagg a pawn broker's license.

Work in Plenty.

There is now considerable government work being done and contemplated in the near future for the army and navy stationed at Newport. At the Torpedo Station the building used as a dispensary and as quarters for the seamen gunners under instructions is being raised and greatly enlarged. At present the gunners are greatly cramped for room, and, as it is proposed to increase the size of the class, additional accommodations had to be provided. A large addition is also being built to the machine shop.

At Coasters Harbor Island a wing addition is to be built to the present naval hospital, to be used for contagious diseases. At present such cases have to be cared for in extemporized hospitals, as there is no place specially designed for them.

For Fort Adams there has been made an appropriation of $20,000 and it is expected to build for this sum a modern hospital with a capacity of about 40 beds, the hospital now there, while ample in size for the demands upon it, being antiquated, and would probably require nearly as great an expense to fit it up to present requirements as to build a new hospital, fitted with the modern conveniences.

The 1898 Directory.

The Newport Directory for 1898, published by Sampson, Murdock & Co., made its appearance this week and is, as usual a mine of information in a neat and concise form. The list of names numbers 9,635, of which 359 are summer residents and 229 are names of persons who have died or removed from the city since the 1897 directory was issued.

William D. Bartley, the veteran ship's writer at the Naval Station, who has been in the service more than 20 years, and during his connection with the Training Station has personally attended to the transfer to seagoing ships of practically all the apprentice boys sent out from the station, yesterday received an appointment as mate, which will not, however, detach him from his present duties, where he has become almost a fixture. It is a well-deserved promotion, and Bartley, who is a favorite everywhere is receiving congratulations on all sides.

The Island electric road seems to have much trouble with their cars leaving the track, as well as numerous other tribulations which they have to undergo. Perhaps in time, with perseverance, these troubles may be overcome. It will be a long time though before they are able to make a smooth, easy running road of the line.

At the First Presbyterian Church, the pastor Rev. George Whitefield Mead, will preach tomorrow morning and evening. In the evening, the first of three short sermons on six Bible men, illustrating "Failure and Success;" subject "Esau and Jacob," illustrating failure and success in choice. Sunday school at 12:15. Seats free.

Mrs. John Carroll of Montreal is visiting relatives in this city.

In Honor of Prince Victor Emmanuel.

The Count of Turin, Prince Victor Emmanuel of Italy, accompanied by his aide de-camp, Major Carpenetra, arrived here from Bar Harbor, via Boston Saturday evening. He was met at the landing by Mr. J. Thompson Spencer and driven to one of the New Cliffs Hotel cottages, where apartments had been engaged for him. Dinners and dances have filled up his evenings and golf, tennis and driving his days. A drive and lunch at the Golf Club was enjoyed Sunday. Monday afternoon Mr. Willing Spencer gave a luncheon at the Golf Club and in the evening Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer gave a dinner in his honor. After the dinner the Prince visited the Casino hop, which was largely attended. The first dance after his arrival was a court quadrille, which the Prince participated in, having as his partner Miss Julia Dent Grant. Tuesday evening Mr. Willing Spencer gave a dinner, the guests being a party of young people. Mrs. Spencer, mother of the young host, chaperoned the party. A small dance succeeded the dinner. Mrs. F. K. Pendleton had arranged to give a picnic at Vaucluse in Prince Victor's honor on Wednesday, but owing to the threatening weather that idea was given up and a Dutch lunch was served instead to a large party of young people at the De Logerot on the Cliffs. The tables were prettily decorated in various styles, and the broad piazza overlooking the ocean was made as countrylike as possible. In the evening Mrs. C. H. Baldwin gave a dinner to twenty at "Snug Harbor," which the Prince attended.

Thursday Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry entertained at lunch on board the Electra, and gave a delightful sail which the Prince enjoyed immensely.

This morning the Prince will breakfast with Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong, lunch with Hon. Chauncey M. Depew at Gooseberry Island and in the evening he will dine with Mrs. Potter Palmer.

The Prince will lunch with Mr. F. Cope Whitehouse, at "The Berkely" on Sunday to meet Rear Admiral B. Luce, U. S. N., Commodore Albert Kautz, U. S. N., and Lieutenant Commander T. G. McLean, U. S. N. After the luncheon the party will board the practice torpedo boat Stiletto and sail to the Herreshoff works at Bristol, upon the invitation of the Messrs. Herreshoff, whom, by the way, the Prince is anxious to meet.

After this visit is concluded the Prince and his party will proceed to Squantum where at the Squantum Club the Prince will meet Justice W. W. Douglas of the Rhode Island Supreme Court, and be introduced to the mysteries of a clam dinner.

Sunday evening Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will entertain at dinner at the De Logerot in honor of the Prince, and on Thursday evening next Mr. and Mrs. Fitz Hugh Whitehouse will entertain in his honor.

Mrs. Astor will entertain the Prince at dinner on the evening of the 27th inst., at "Beechwood." The distinguished gentleman will remain here another week and a number of large dinner parties and small functions, as well as informal entertainments, will be given in his honor.

The "Finest" at Dinner.

Mr. Pardon S. Kaull, the efficient chief of Newport's stalwart police force, entertained his men at dinner at Allen's cafe at Easton's beach on Wednesday afternoon. There were present beside the members of the department, Mayor Boyle, Sheriff Anthony, Deputy Sheriff Gifford, Arthur L. Gilman and the representatives of the press. The "copper's lay out" was excellent and there was abundance of it; in fact the supply was more than sufficient to meet the demand, which was by no means light. The members of the night force lined up at the pavilion at four o'clock and from that time until half past five attended strictly to the business at hand. A special car was in attendance to take the guests to the station when the dinner was disposed of, and their places were then filled by the members of the day force who tried to outdo the valiant efforts of their predecessors at the table. The chief is to be congratulated upon the success of his dinner, everyone appearing to enjoy himself to the utmost.

The residents in Middletown near the Newport line object seriously to the Fall River electric road putting in a turn-out at or near the Newport end of the line. They appeared before the town council Monday with a strong petition against the contemplated action of the company. The council continued the matter to the third Monday in August. Meanwhile the company is ordered to put in no more switches without the consent of the town council.

Travel by the Newport and Fall River trolley line seems to be very fair now and the managers claim to be satisfied with the result thus far, but wait until next winter, the conductors and motormen will have many lonesome trips.

Honors to Whom Due.

The Providence Journal correspondent at Camp Alger speaks in the highest terms of the efforts of Major A. A. Barker and Captain Herbert Bliss to promote the efficiency of the First Rhode Island Volunteers. In describing a recent dress parade he says:

I already, in a former letter, tried to describe how the regiment looked. Were I to do it again it would be in the same strain, and with the same words, for the impression in both cases was the same. Only last night it was a hundred fold stronger and more intensified. It's to be expected that we will grow. But when a party of Pennsylvanians who watched said, "By golly, those fellows can out-march and out drill anything in this outfit," it is safe to assert that our self-congratulations are not based on the vagaries engendered by a swelled head. One of the prettiest movements of the entire affair was performed by Major Barker's battalion. Major Barker, it might be well to state in this connection, is a great fellow for holding things up his sleeve. No, I don't mean he can always draw to a straight flush in a game of backgammon. But it's a favorite hobby of his to spring some new movement on his battalion parade and astonish us all by the beauty with which it is executed. Heretofore the visits of Capt. Bliss, the senior captain of Maj. Barker's battalion to the Major's tent have not been supposed to be endowed with any particular significance. But now we have learned to look upon them as conspirators. They get their heads together in the secret of the Major's tent and there concoct these movements, which are subsequently sprung upon an uniformed field and staff. But we have learned to read the signs now, and hereafter, when we see Capt. Bliss and Maj. Barker issuing from the latter's sanctum with that sphinx-like smile beaming upon their features, we shall view parade with suspicion. And the crowning glory of it all is this: When some of the other officers ask Maj. Barker or Capt. Bliss, "Where do you go to practice that maneuver?" these gentlemen look at the questioner with a mingled air of amazement and incredulity, and with an innocence that would put to shame a new-born babe reply, "Practice it, why it just happened to come into my head as we were marching along."

The movement that Major Barker and his battalion sprung upon us last evening was a beautiful one and executed with a nicety and precision worthy of all praise. And mind you it was executed while the battalion was on the march in close column, there being no halt and readjustment of position to bring it about. The movement was this. From a close column formation two companies formed in double column of four to the front with one company in the rear at company front and with the colors just in front of the rear company. The battalion marched across the field in this formation and when near the reviewing stand the two sides wheeled fours left and right facing inward and halted. This formed a rectangle with an open end through which the colors marched while the battalion presented arms. Neither Gen. Davis nor Col. Abbot was expecting this manoeuver, and the former and his staff had already started away. They wheeled and halted to watch the movement, appreciating its beauty.

Inspector General Major Brown expressed himself as highly pleased with the showing of the regiment. Out of the 1,200 rifles that he inspected there was only one that he found fault with. He witnessed the review in the evening. In the near future he is coming to inspect us in skirmish drill. Col. Abbot will arrange one of those little "probs" in attack and defence which we will demonstrate for Major Brown's edification. Col. Abbot has secured permission from Gen. Davis to drill the regiment on some ground about two miles away and if we stay here a week longer we expect to get in some good work in skirmish drill on this area. If we could get some ammunition we would be able to get in much needed target practice. It's really the only thing the men need in the line of instruction at first hand. Other regiments can obtain ammunition, but we can't.

APPOINTED REFEREE.

Nathan W. Littlefield Will Serve for Providence County.

Judge Brown, in the United States District Court, has appointed Nathan W. Littlefield as the referee for Providence county, under the new national bankruptcy law. This office of referee corresponds to that of register under the State insolvency law, and there will be several in the state. None of the others have yet been appointed. There has been considerable interest in this appointment for Providence county and the selection of Attorney Littlefield will give general satisfaction.—Providence Journal.

Mr. Littlefield is well known in this city, having been for some years the principal of the old Newport High School.

The case of William C. Swinburne is still being held by the Governor. No official opinion has been rendered, but it is intimated that the extradition papers cannot be granted, as Swinburne is held under bail on two indictments in this state.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for Mr. George A. Weaver his furnished cottage on Bull street, to Mr. Thomas Riley of Boston for the remainder of the season.

De Blois & Eldridge have rented the Dresser cottage, so called, on the northerly side of Bellevue Court, to Mr. E. A. Willard of New York.

An important meeting of the Newport County Club was held last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Schrerer of New York are visiting Mrs. Schrerer's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Jurgens, in this city.

MIDDLETOWN.

COURT OF PROBATE.—At the Court of Probate held on Monday, all the members being present, the first account of Francis Stanhope, administrator on the estate of William Jester, was submitted to further examination, and objection being made to the charge of administrator for services, it was reduced fifty per cent. and then the account was allowed and ordered recorded, and an order was entered to distribute the balance shown thereby among the creditors of said estate.

There were two petitions before the court, in reference to the appointment of an administrator on the estate of Henry F. Taber. The first was signed by George H. Taber and Ann Sarah Watson and asked for the appointment of Charles H. Taber, and the second was subscribed by John E. Taber and M. Maria Sharpe and prayed for the appointment of Abram A. Brown. After consideration of the matter it was decided to appoint Charles H. Ward as administrator.

IN TOWN COUNCIL.—The petition of George H. Irish for leave to move a dwelling house from land of Alfred W. Chase to a lot of land of William J. Irish, both localities being on Wapping road, was granted.

Most of the afternoon was given to the consideration of matters relating to the electric street railway.

At the opening of the council meeting, Charles M. Bull was present with his counsel, Charles Acton Ives, and presented the petition of himself, of Dr. William T. Bull, Henry Bull, Jr., Harriet E. Smythe, Elisha W. Willard and of nearly all the real estate owners in the neighborhood of the One Mile corner, asking for the removal of a large quantity of ties in the West Main road, near the real estate of the petitioners and which are intended to be used in making a turnout in said Main road, opposite the land of Harriet E. Smythe. Mr. Bull supported his petition with an extended statement of the already unsatisfactory condition of affairs in his neighborhood, resulting from the presence of the electric railway and was confident that the laying of a switch would increase the many annoyances now experienced by himself and neighbors. He claimed that the Middletown authorities had done absolutely nothing to meet the new condition of things and that though he and his neighbor were contributing largely to the revenues of the town, they were left to contend as best they could with the concourse of people left at the one mile corner by the Fall River and Newport Street Railway Company without any provision for their accommodation. Mr. Bull, while disclaiming any purpose of magnifying the irregular acts and doings of the people in general, had to declare that some were not altogether regardful of private and proprietary rights, and that he had to maintain a constant oversight of his several estates to prevent encroachments thereon. Mr. Ives also commented on the changed condition of things in this locality, and said that his clients could but justly demand the intervention of the Town Council, to protect them from the annoyances which would necessarily follow the placing of a switch there. He addressed some pointed remarks to the council on their plain duty of preserving and protecting the rights and property of the residents and tax-payers of the town, and as between them and any greedy corporation, the Council should consider first the people, especially his clients who had in times past done much in developing and improving the south part of Middletown, making it attractive as a place for a country residence, and who were at the present time, paying a large proportion of the entire town tax. The petition was referred to the August meeting of the council and notice directed to be given to the Street Railway Company, and with the understanding that in the interim nothing further be done in relation to the construction of a switch in the West Main Road. The Company was also notified to mend the washouts in the highways occasioned by the presence of their tracks, to provide suitable outlets for surface water retained thereby, and to make no further changes or alterations in their railway, without first applying in writing to the Town Council for permission so to do.

Funeral of Edwin J. Saulpaugh.

The funeral of the late Edwin J. Saulpaugh occurred Sunday afternoon from St. George's Church, which edifice was crowded to its utmost limits by relatives and friends of the deceased. Washington Commandery, No. 4, K. of T., and St. John's Lodge, No. 1, A. F. and A. M., attended in a body. Many of the Fall River Line officials were present, while Hope Lodge of Masons of Fall River of which the deceased was a member, was duly represented. The services were conducted by Rev. Charles G. Gillilat, after which the escort re-formed, and marched down Broadway to Washington square and thence to the Island Cemetery, where the last sad rites of the Commandery were held at the grave by the officers of Washington Commandery. The remains rested in a heavy broadcloth casket with heavy silver ornaments. The bearers were Messrs. Healey, Brown and Moore of Mount Hope Lodge of Fall River and Sir Knights Sampson, Richards and Mentcroft of Washington Commandery.

A detachment of 74 recruits for Light Battery A, 2nd United States Artillery, Capt. Capron, left Fort Adams Wednesday night for Cuba, in charge of Capt. Asher C. Taylor. The men were recruited in Boston and vicinity, and have been drilling at Fort Adams preparatory to joining the battery, which suffered considerably in fighting about Santiago. The men were taken from Fort Adams to the Fall River Line pier on the Fort launch, and so did not pass through the streets of Newport. Quite a crowd was at the dock to see them off.

RAY'S RECRUIT.

By Captain CHARLES KING, U. S. A.

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[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER X.

It was 11:30 that night when Corporal Judkins, posting his relief, came stumbling along the rough ground below the "bench" and turned into the flat between the quartermaster's haystacks and the stables. No. 5 he had posted at the east gate and picked up the shivering sentry who for two mortal hours had been swearing and trotting up and down in vain effort to keep warm. No. 6, down among the shadows of the stacks and stables, was not so easy to find. When at last his challenge was heard, he leaped from the shelter of the very stack that had called forth the colonel's condemnation that evening at stables, and, between cold and excitement—or something, was incoherent in his formula for receiving relief, and had to be sharply prompted by the corporal in turning over his orders. "What's the matter with you, Scully?" snarled the corporal. "You talk as if you'd been asleep. Turn over your orders, man, and don't keep us shivering here."

The tall soldier who was to relieve him stood patiently, with his carbine at port. Silently he listened to the mumbled words: "Allow no one to approach the stables or stacks with lighted pipe or cigar. Allow no vehicles to be driven to or from the stables or horses taken out except in presence of a commissioned officer, stable sergeant or noncommissioned officer of the guard. Be on the alert for fires and keep special lookout for the sparks from laundresses' quarters when they start their fires in the morning"— And then Judkins cut him short.

"You've got 'em twisted, but you know them all, don't you, Hunter?"

The tall recruit nodded.

"Take your post," said the corporal. "Fall in, Scully. Darned lot of use you'd be tonight. You smell as if you'd been drinking."

"I wish I had, bedad," shivered No. 2. "Go on, corporal, or we'll never get thawed." And in a moment more the tramp of the footsteps died away and Hunter was alone.

He was warmly clad, for in addition to the fur cap and gauntlets heavy overshoes had been added to the soldier's equipment for winter duty dismounted, and as there was every indication of snow the guard had been ordered to wear them this night. Then in Ray's troop they had a knack of keeping hot coffee in the kitchen on the bitter winter nights for the benefit of their guards, and though it reminded him but feebly of the fragrant Mocha of other days and climes it had cheered him not a little, and he felt alert and vigorous and independent as he began patrolling his lonely post. Along the bluff to the westward the black bulk of the barracks loomed up against the starry sky. Between him and them were close at hand the huge haystacks, and then the scattered huts and cottages of the married men. In one or two of these faint night lights were glowing. Several children had been ailing, and there were anxious hearts among the lowly. But there were no little ones at Merriweather's, yet a dim light shone from the southward window.

What manner of man was Merriweather anyway? pondered the sentry, as, pacing briskly up the open space before the stables, he went over in mind the adventure now nearly two weeks gone by. Never once, by word or act, had the sergeant shown the faintest intention to seek satisfaction for the blow that had floored him. True, he never spoke to Hunter, never seemed to see him, and the accident to Stella and himself might, despite all the sergeant's protests to his captain, have been the result of his design. Once, twice, Hunter had seen Mrs. Merriweather, but at such a distance that speech with her was out of the question, even had he sought it. But she had seen him and looked long and meaningly at him, and he could not but know it. For some reason Merriweather saw fit to hide the facts connected with his absence from tattoo that night, and, so long as no one in authority questioned, it was not Hunter's province to explain.

Keeping vigilant lookout on every side as he paced up and down, the soldier gave his thoughts free rein. He was glad to be alone to think and plan. There was no glamour about soldiering as he had found it, and it was useless denying even to himself that he would gladly have recalled his rash enlistment, but that being impossible grit and pride asserted themselves and bade him stand to his guns and give no sign. Barring the inquisitive proddings of the men, he had had no active annoyances after the first few days. Would be tormentors respected a man who was so free with his fists—and his money. His officers, except Mainwaring, had treated him with grave and distant courtesy, for of Brady he had seen nothing at all until this day. News from home and abroad he had had none and wanted none. It was his purpose to shut himself out from the old world for good and all. Parents he had lost in early boyhood. Brothers and sisters he had none. Sweethearts—two. One—the first—his senior by at least four years, and now a staid wife and mother. The second might or might not be wearing a coronet by this time. His grace of Lancaster was on his last legs, and his eldest hope, Lord Lunemouth, on his last lung, when Gray left Switzerland in April. That "Amy, shallow hearted," had wedded Rokeby by this time was possible, if not probable. There were New York papers in the post library, but Hunter had seen none, would see none.

He began patrolling his lonely post.

In his stern renunciation of the world, the flesh and the devil of his old life Trooper Hunter would admit no interest in the doings of Gotham. The one thing that bound him to the old life was the knowledge that up to October at least his fond old uncle was still in the land of the living. A stroke of some kind had prostrated him before Gray's return from abroad. Physicians had prescribed a long sea voyage. Mr. and Mrs. Darcy Hunter had sailed for North Cape—had gone thence to some German spa. His health was shattered, his mind almost a blank. She was still in the prime of life. He, said the last news Darcy had of him before starting for the wide west, hardly recognized his attendants. She bore her sorrows with the patient resignation of the Christian who knows there's life for her beyond the grave—of a departed husband.

Of the remnant of his fortune Gray had still a few thousand dollars banked where it would be safe until sorely needed. Under an humble roof within the limits of Butte were stored certain trunks containing civilian clothing and things he valued. Here at barracks he had only his soldier outfit of uniform, with the addition of better underwear and shoes than were issued by Uncle Sam. One poor fellow and his suffering wife at least were the better for the strange coming of this eccentric. The starving tramp who boarded the train that night at Willow Springs had now a roof over his head and hers, and food, fire and clothing. She was sufficiently recovered to take in washing, for Chinamen were unpopular if not unprofitable servants just then in Wyoming, and he, the starveling of that night on the train, was once more a carpenter, his tools out of pawn and he no longer out of work. That man's actual misery and suffering, all for the lack of a few dollars, no more than he, Hunter Gray, had been accustomed to throw away on cigars or sundries in the course of a month, had opened the eyes of the world weary traveler and given him food for thought and spur to action.

One anxiety had oppressed him since his voluntary entrance upon the task of training Stella, a duty which need have occupied but a few days had it not been for that untoward mishap. She fought shy of the bar for several lessons thereafter, connecting it and the flapping blanket uneasingly with her violent fall. Hunter's anxiety was that any afternoon when so occupied he might find Mrs. Mainwaring and her niece among the lockers on, and he shrank from recognition. He had even sought to get his captain to change the hour to morning, but there had been fine, open weather, and Atherton lost no opportunities for battalion drills. Hunter took to these, despite the crowding and squeezing when in line, like a duck to the water, but all the same he would have preferred giving Stella her lesson when he knew Miss Leroy to be engaged at the hospital, for the fame of that benevolent young lady's work had spread throughout the barracks as well as the quarters.

And it was of her and that odd introduction he was thinking now, as he briskly tramped up and down, peering among the haystacks and stables. Just before the midnight call his post had been visited by the sergeant of the guard, who inquired as to his orders and bade him look out any moment for Captain Blake or Lieutenant Brady. The midnight call of the sentries went round in rather slipshod fashion, thanks to the wind, but no sooner had Hunter shouted the prolonged "All's well" than he wished he could recall it. Not a suspicious sight or sound had he noted after the sergeant went his way, but now, before he could realize or dodge, something came spinning through midair, over his head, settled down on his shoulders with a jerk; then a blanket was whirled about his face, and, with his breath fairly choked out of him, with only time for one startled, stifled cry, the loop of a lariat was suddenly drawn taut, hurling him violently to the frozen ground, and in another second two or three men had thrown themselves furiously upon him.

Despite mad struggles he was bound, gagged and kicked behind the haystack. His carbine was whisked away. He lay there, helpless and half strangled, but they had removed the blanket, so that he at least could breathe and see. And then from beyond the stable of his troop came two more men with a cart. Into this was swiftly loaded box after box of some weighty substance, the boxes being dragged from underneath the very stack that had caused the colonel's censure—the stack that interposed between Ray's stable and the little domicile of Sergeant Merriweather under the low bluff. Loaded with all it could safely carry, the cart was swiftly trundled off into the darkness, three burly forms propelling, two remaining close at hand. Not a word was spoken that Hunter could hear. The cart came back for another load in less than five minutes, and this time, in addition to heavy little boxes which he could almost swear contained ammunition and possibly revolvers, they dragged sacks of oats from underneath the stack and loaded them, too, upon the cart. Three trips were made in all; then every man vanished, and he was utterly alone.

Raging at his plight, powerless to help himself in any way, and suffering not a little from the sharpness of his cords and the brutal manner in which he had been gagged, Hunter managed to keep cool and think. At the utmost he probably would not be left there more than 20 minutes. When the call was passed at 12:30, his voice would be missed. The corporal would have to come down and, not finding him on his post, would institute search; then he would be released and could tell his story.

Even as he lay there he could swear he heard the sound as of hoofs and heavy laden wheels crashing through the ice on the little shallow stream beyond the stables. Presently the bitter cold of the frozen ground seemed to penetrate through his heavy clothing, and he began to suffer keenly. The wind blew but lightly where he lay in the lee of the stack, and, though he knew it was not time for the sentries to call off, he strained his ears to catch the sound of footfalls—Blake or Brady, and the sergeant, too, might be along again. He prayed indeed they might be, for robbery had been committed before his very eyes. He had heard rumors of the disappearance of forage. He had heard the men talk of the exposed situation of the brick magazine out there on the prairie, southeast of the post. Only on bright moonlit nights could the sentry see it from the east gate, while from the south gate it was hidden entirely. He knew that most of the ammunition—pistol, carbine and cannon—was kept there and at one time quite a lot of small arms. The ordnance sergeant slept in the garrison, his keys in a strong box under his bed, yet thieves had plundered both the magazine and the stables, and hidden their booty underneath the big haystack, awaiting opportunity to run it away to some reliable customer in town. That they were members of the garrison was evident from that very fact. Townsfolk would have come with wagons in the first place.

Fifteen minutes at least had he still to wait and suffer, possibly more, if no officer of the guard chanced to inspect right after 12, or if the corporal should be slow running to ascertain why the 12:30 call was not repeated. Fifteen minutes, and already he was enduring torment. Then came sudden hope—the sound of a swift, light footfall—then a woman's voice.

"Dan, Danny, where are you? Come home quick, for God's sake. They're hunting for you now."

No answer.

Again the plaintive cry was repeated. A woman's slender form sped swiftly by, turned the corner of the huge stack, and then, as though recoiling at sight of danger, darted back, shuddering, stumbled over his prostrate body, and only with difficulty saved itself from falling. Quick as thought the woman whirled upon him, one half stifled, nervous cry escaping from her lips.

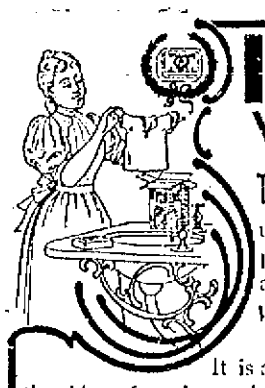
"Scully, you beast! Why are you lying there? You are not drunk. The liquor he gave you wouldn't do this. Where's he gone? Answer, I say. Ah-h!" And the cold hands that had seized and shaken him fell away in fright at touch of the gag. Quickly she recovered herself, fumbled in her pocket, found a pair of scissors and slashed the bands that were strangling him. "What fool work is this?" she whimpered. "Sure Dan shouldn't have gagged you, Scully. Who was with him? Who did it? Answer," she implored, shaking him vehemently. "Get up, Scully, quick! For the love of God find him. They've been to the house already—the guard. Somebody's peached. Somebody— Who tied this lariat? It's knotted like— Wait till I get a knife. Lie still, Scully." And away she sped, leaving him to wonder, bound as he was, how he could lie otherwise. She was back in a moment, panting, breathless. She sawed at the thick cordage until it snapped, then stared wildly one instant as the tall figure straightened up, then with a cry of horror started back. "Scully— No! What—you? Hunter? Oh, blessed saints, have mercy."

But the instant he was released and had gained his feet, unarmed though he was and half numbed, the tall, athletic soldier sprang away into the darkness and ran like a deer across the open space and on past the stables toward the stream, shouting as he ran at the full strength of his powerful lungs: "Corporal of the guard, No. 6! Corporal of the guard, No. 6!"

Out on the low bank across the narrow stream he could see, outlined against the sky, two dark, shadowy figures go scurrying swiftly by, running from the direction of the old magazine. It stood only a few yards beyond the crest. Again he set up his powerful shout, "Corporal of the guard, No. 6!" and away off to the northeast, although farther than himself from the guardhouse, Duffy on No. 5 at the east gate, sure that something was dreadfully amiss, was repeating the cry. Hardly knowing what he should do if he overtook them, Hunter dashed into the shallow stream, in hopes of reaching the opposite bank and overhauling the marauders, but the broken, slippery ice trapped and threw him again. Down he went splash into the chilling waters; up he scrambled, only to slip and go down a second time; then staggered to his feet, breathless, almost exhausted now; tumbled up the opposite bank; clambered on all fours to the crest; gazed hurriedly about in search of friend or foe; peered into the darkness to the south and southwest, but the runners had disappeared; then gazed to the east and sprang to his feet, startled. Not 20 yards away loomed the black bulk of the old brick magazine, and, hissing and sputtering, a fiery serpent seemed dancing in front. It bounded to the doorway, now in the ruddy light dimly seen to be open, disappeared within a little cloud of sulphur smoke, and then the heavens lit up with an awful glare. He felt himself hurled violently backward. For one instant he seemed to see a million stars crisscrossing through the skies. His ears were stunned and deafened by a thunderous roar. The air was filled with flying bricks and beams and sheets of flame that scorched and seared and blinded him. Then something crashed upon his skull, and he toppled over the bank and went plunging down to the icy flood beneath.

CHAPTER XI.

November had given way to a still more wintry month, and December, cold, clear, snow white and sparkling, chained the streams in icy fetters and spread abroad its fleecy blanket. The holidays were drawing nigh, and garrison children were reveling in hope and whispered rumors of the great times to come. There was to be a Christmas tree in the post hall, with presents for all the little ones. Miss Leroy was managing everything, and what Miss Leroy undertook went with a dash. The afternoons now were given up to all manner of sewing and stitching and contriving, dressing dolls and filling



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cornucopias and parceling out gifts so that no child should be overlooked or forgotten, but never once did Miss Leroy neglect her morning Bible class, for such it had become, and into the fold were gladly drawn not only convalescent patients in hospital, but volunteers from barracks and quarters who had no earthly ills, but who rejoiced in souls in need of saving. Ransom had no chaplain in those days, or sectarian piety might have taken alarm at the rapid increase in Miss Leroy's weekday Sunday school. Two of the most devout and regular attendants of late were Sergeant and Mrs. Merriweather. Drills were suspended, it being now too cold and snowy, and Miss Leroy's hospital services began regularly at 10. She would enter, bright, smiling, happy faced, go at once to her little desk and open the ball. Now, the Scriptures came first—there was no longer doubt as to the main object of her charitable enterprise—but when the lessons of the day were disposed of and a brief sermon read from the collection of some famous divine the barrack squad and Sudstown people would retire, and she could then devote another hour to lighter reading for the benefit of her patients exclusively, some of whom were still in the ward with the graver cases.

"Among these lay Trooper Hunter."

And among these latter, with bandaged eyes and burned and blistered face and hands, an unrecognizable bundle of bandages, lay Trooper Hunter, over whose head, unseen, unknown, there was hanging a sword.

For some days and nights concussion of the brain was feared. The magazine had been blown into a thousand fragments, and how many of these beams or bricks had felled him, no one ever knew. He was hauled out of the stream, feet first, like poor Pat Shea, bleeding, burned and senseless. He began to mend in a few days, however, and by the 8th of December was occasionally sitting up in an invalid chair, his eyes and cheeks still under cover. But from the time his convalescence began Trooper Hunter had spent two hours each morning listening to the voice of the charmer who charmed so wisely, and there came a day when she bent over his couch and laid her cool soft white hand on his forehead and asked him if there were nothing she could do, no friends or relatives to whom he would like her to write, and he murmured that he couldn't think of any just then, but might if she'd come again to ask him on the morrow. She came, and on the next and the next day, too, marveling not a little at the voice, the intelligence, the language of this particular patient. She strove to study his features, but without success, for when the doctor thought to remove the bandages the patient declared the morning light was altogether too much for his weakened eyes. He would be bandaged in the morning, though the afternoon sunshine was really more brilliant, and he didn't seem to mind it then. Miss Leroy took to sitting by Hunter's bedside as much as 10 minutes at first; then the 10 began to lengthen to 15 and even 20, and other patients waxed impatient and said things about Hunter and thought things about her that proved how jealous is the human heart, even when it beats beneath a flannel shirt. The surgeon said Hunter could soon return to his troop, as far as his health was concerned, but there were reasons to fear his health might suffer after he got there, for Major Mainwaring, now in temporary command of the post, was making frequent and impetuous inquiries. Colonel and Mrs. Atherton had gone east on two months' leave; Major and Mrs. Stannard had gone to Russell for a fortnight to visit old friends in another regiment, and here, to his huge delight, was Mainwaring in command of an eight company post. Then the surgeon asked why Mainwaring was so anxious to have the patient out, and learned something that proved a painful shock.

"Well, major," said he after a solemn silence, "of course you're commanding officer, but I find it mighty hard to believe that story, and I protest against its being made known to him until he is strong enough to bear it, which he isn't now."

There had been much talk at the hospital among the stewards and attendants and patients who could talk at all as to the result of the board of survey promptly convened at Colonel Atherton's request to ascertain the cause of the mysterious explosion which had wrecked the magazine and ruined its contents, and it did not take long for such keen scouts and trailers as Ray, Blake and old Wilkins to make up their minds. Coupled with what had occurred at the south gate that night, just a little while before the explosion, there was no doubt that an extensive robbery had taken place and that the object of the destruction of the magazine was the obliteration with it of evidences of the crime.

It seemed that shortly before 11:30 that night two veteran sergeants of Truscott's troop returning from Butte on pass became aware of a wagon driving ahead of them as they left town and soon disappearing out on the prairie east of the road. Now, there was not a ranch or house to which it could have gone. Everything of that kind lay farther down the stream, where it swept in bold curve, first to the south, then eastward again. Rumors of forage stealing they had heard, and therefore decided to find where the wagon went, but after searching awhile in the gale and the darkness they gave it up, yet warned the sergeant of the guard as they alighted at the south gate, and their hack driver returned with his rig to town.

Captain Blake was notified, and a patrol was ordered out to scour the right bank of the little stream that flowed back of the stables. They hadn't gone 60 yards before they stirred up a squad of troopers that scattered at their approach, but one was captured—Ray's rapscallion of a trumpeter, the Kid—and the Kid refused flatly and characteristically to say who the others were. A privileged character was the Kid. He had been ten years or more in the regiment and ten dozen times in scrapes. A better little soldier on campaign or a worse one in garrison couldn't be found in all the —th, and as the regiment had spent more of those ten years in the field than in the fort the Kid had still a small balance to his credit. He had a medal of honor from congress for heroism in fierce, savage battle and a record for deviltry of every conceivable kind. Ray was the only man, except Atherton, he either feared or loved. Grinning from ear to ear, he told Blake that there wasn't any officer in the regiment smart enough to scare him into giving away a fellow soldier, and Blake sent for Ray. Something told him there was mischief afoot, and Ray and the explosion came almost together.

Only two men in all Fort Ransom, however, were found to have anything to explain as to their whereabouts that night. First, Sergeant Merriweather, whom the sergeant of the guard had inquired for just after visiting sentries, and solely because a light was burning so late in his window. The second was the new trooper, Hunter, found nearly 800 yards away from his proper post, blinded, senseless, bleeding and half drowned. The Kid had told the plausible tale that "him and three other fellers was sneaking off to town for a lark" when detected. Merriweather declared that he had heard horses stamping and snorting in the stables and had considered it his duty, though no longer stable sergeant, to go and investigate, and that he saw no sentry on No. 6, but hunted up and down for him, wondering where he could be, and was so occupied when the explosion occurred. But Hunter had not yet been approached. There were reasons why it was deemed best to let him suppose no suspicion attached to him.

For, no sooner was it light enough to see, the morning after the explosion, than Atherton had some of his best officers scouring the prairie for traces. They found bricks, bullets and unexploded boxes of cartridges all over the neighborhood, but not one of the 40 revolvers and only 20 of the 80 boxes of carbine, rifle and revolver cartridges that should have been there. Of the barrel of rifle powder and half barrel of cannon cartridges not a vestige, of course, remained. All this was brought out by the board, and, the board's findings having been sent to department headquarters, Atherton, as has been said, had gone off on leave; so had Stannard, and this left Mainwaring in command.

"Not a word, not a hint to that fellow until I tell you," said Mainwaring to the post surgeon, who, an older man and a major senior in rank by several years, was nevertheless his inferior in the eyes of military law and regulation, he being debarred from assuming command. And so, as Hunter grew stronger every day and watched with eagerness for the coming each morning of the young devotee, there dawned upon him no ray of suspicion of the toils that were surrounding him, for Miss Leroy, who used to talk at home of her pupil patients, had become silent as to one at least and uncommunicative as to all, for Mrs. Mainwaring of late had expressed her disapprobation in no measured terms, and there was no longer that sweet accord which should obtain between aunt and niece.

One bright morning the doctor bade Hunter lay aside the shrouding bandages entirely and wear only a green shade over the eyes. Orders were orders, but when Miss Leroy entered and, as usual, spoke to him a dainty handkerchief was pressed to his face. The light, he said, was still too dazzling.

"But you are much better," said she in her clear tones. "The doctor says you can soon return to light duty, probably before Christmas."

Then as she took her seat to read, her side face toward him, he slipped the kerchief a little to one side that he might gaze undisturbed.

The men had asked that she should give 15 minutes at least to the leading events of the day, and a Chicago paper was selected for their edification. From this she chose such items as she thought might prove of interest, and to these Hunter listened in spite of himself. First she read of the political news:

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.)

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—AND—

LOPEZ WHARF,

NEWPORT, R. I.

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs or Injections and CURE IN 48 HOURS the same diseases without inconvenience.

Sold by all druggists.

Traveler's Directory.

Fall River Line

For New York the South and West.

Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN week days, steamer PLYMOUTH Sundays.
A fine Orchestra on each.
Leave Newport, week days at 9.15 P. M., Sundays, at 10 P. M. Due New York, 7.00 A. M.
RETURNING from New York, the steamers Plymouth and Rhode Island of the Providence Line, will perform the service to Newport, week days, and are due to arrive there at 3.45 A. M., leaving at 5 A. M., for Providence. On Sundays from New York, the Fall River Line steamers perform the service to Newport, being due there at 3.15 A. M. and remaining until 4 A. M. due to arrive at Fall River, 5 A. M.
For tickets and staterooms apply at New York and Boston Dispatch Express office, 272 Thames street, J. I. Greene, Ticket Agent.
GEO. L. CONSON, Ass'y Traffic Manager.
O. H. TAYLOR, General Pass'r Agent.
J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport, R. I.

1898.

Time Table.

Jamestown & Newport Ferry Co.

STEAMER CONANICUT
Between Jamestown and Newport.

STEAMER BEAVERTAIL
Between Jamestown and Saunderstown.

MOST PLEASANT SAIL OUT OF NEWPORT.

1898.

Jamestown & Newport Ferry Co.

From foot of Market Square, Newport,
On and after July 1, 1898.

STEAMER CONANICUT
will run as follows:

LEAVE NEWPORT.		LEAVE JAMESTOWN.	
6:45 A. M.		6:15 A. M.	
8:50 "	Mail	8:00 "	
9:50 "		9:00 "	Mail
10:15 "		10:00	
11:30 "		11:00	
12:30 P. M.		12:00 M.	
1:30 "	Mail	1:00 P. M.	
2:30 "		2:00 "	Mail
3:30 "		3:00 "	
4:30 "		4:00 "	
5:30 "		5:00 "	
6:30 "	Mail	5:50 "	Mail
7:30 "		7:00 "	
9:15 "		*8:30 "	

SUNDAYS.

8:30 A. M.	Mail	8:00 A. M.	
9:30 "		9:00	
10:15 "		10:15 "	
1:00 P. M.		12:30 P. M.	
4:00		3:30	
5:00		4:30	
6:15		5:45	Mail
9:00		8:30	

20 Cents Round Trip or 12 Tickets for One Dollar.

Subject to change.
*Touching at Fall River Line wharf on way over.

STEAMER BEAVERTAIL
Will run as follows.

Leave Jamestown.	Leave Saunderstown.
7.30 A. M.	8.15 A. M.
9.10 "	9.05 "
10.10 "	10.25 "
11.10	11.25 "
2.10 P. M.	2.55 P. M.
3.10 "	3.45 "
5.10 "	5.25 "
6.15 "	6.45 "

SUNDAYS.

9.10 A. M.	9.35 A. M.
11.35 "	12.50 M.
2.00 P. M.	2.45 P. M.
4.45 "	6.00 "
7.10 "	7.35 "

JOHN P. KOHLER, Superintendent.

Grand Driving and Passenger Route Between Narragansett Pier and Newport.

Jamestown and Newport Ferry.

STEAMER CONANICUT, FROM FOOT OF MARKET SQUARE.

Three Mile Beautiful Sail to Jamestown.

Do you wish a day's sport in fishing? Then go to Beaver Tail or the Dumplings, via Jamestown.
Would you like to visit Saunderstown or the Narragansett country and Pier? Go via Jamestown.
Omnibuses and carriages for picnic parties or rides always in waiting at Jamestown to convey you to any point on Conanicut Island or the Narragansett country, at moderate charges. Remember you can always find them at Jamestown.
Hotel service is of the best at Jamestown.
If you wish to have a good time, visit lovely Jamestown. You can go for 10 cents to Jamestown; it will cost you 10 cents to ride to the Dumplings, or if you want to ride to the West ferry 10 cents will take you across Conanicut Island. There you will find steamer Beavertail, which will take you for a trip to sail across to Saunderstown, making in all 5 miles sail, a ride across island, all for 35 cents.

ALL ABOARD FOR JAMESTOWN.

COAL FOR SALE. TERMS CASH.

Boats To Let for Evening Excursions.

Advertising Space To Let on Conanicut.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Eastern District.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations, may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

ON and after July 1st, 1898, trains will leave Newport, for Boston, Park Square, week days, 7.00, 8.20, 9.20, 11.00 A. M., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 6.15 P. M. Return 6.45, 8.45, 10.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.45, 3.45, 4.45, a5.00, 6.45 P. M. Middletown and Portsmouth, 7.00, 9.[illegible] 11.00 A. M., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 6.15 P. M. Portsmouth Grove (flag stop), 7.00, 9.00, 11.10 A. M., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00 P. M. Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River and Taunton, 7.00, 8.20, 9.[illegible], 11.00 A. M., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 6.15 P. M. Middleboro, 8.20, 9.00, 11.00 A. M., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00 P. M. Hyannis, 8.20, 11.00 A. M., 3.00 P. M. Provincetown, c11.05 A. M., 1.00 P. M. Plymouth, 11.00 A. M., 3.00 P. M. New Bedford, 8.20, 9.20, 11.00 A. M., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00 P. M. Fitchburg and stations on Northern Division, 8.20, 11.00 A. M., 3.00 P. M. Lowell, 11.00 A. M., 3.00 P. M. Cottage City, 8.20, 11.00 A. M., 3.00 P. M. Nantucket, 11.00 A. M. Providence, 7.00, 8.20, 9.00, 11.00 A. M., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00 P. M. Return, 7.[illegible], 9.20, 11.20 A. M., 1.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, d7.30 P. M.

SUNDAYS, for Boston, d7.00, 11.00 A. M., 3.00, P. M. Return, 8.20, 8.18 A. M., 12.18 d4.30, d8.00 P. M. For Providence, 7.00, 11.00 A. M., 3.00, 5.00 P. M. Return, 7.30, 9.20 A. M., 1.30 5.30, P. M. For Portsmouth Grove, 11.00 11.05 A. M., 3.00, 5.00 P. M. For Middletown, Portsmouth, Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River, Somerset, Dighton, North Dighton, Weir Village, and Taunton, 7.00, 11.00 A. M. 3.00, 5.00, 6.15 P. M. New Bedford, 7.00, 11.00 A. M. 3.00 P. M.

bBoat from Fall River.
cLeaves from Fall River Line Wharf. No tickets sold at wharf.
dKneeland Street Station.
eSaturday only.
A. G. RENDALL, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Boston.
O. PETER CLARK, Gen'l Sup't, Boston.
J. H. JORDAN, Ag't, Newport, R. I.

"They've taken to embalming pet dogs in the East," he said.
"Oh, isn't that just too lovely!" she exclaimed. "That's what I'll have done to Fido."
"Just the thing?" he returned, suddenly growing enthusiastic himself. "Give him to me and I'll have it done today."—Chicago Evening Post.

Mistress. "Didn't the ladies who called leave cards?"
Bridget. "They wanted to ma'am, but I told them you had plenty of your own, and better, too."—Truth.

Automatic Yacht Sailing.

An Englishman, Herbert Counterdine, is experimenting with a model for working out the idea of automatically changing tacks and steering due leeward without spinnaker or weighted rudder.

When one sees the small boat, the Nydia, darting through the water alone, and tacking on its own responsibility, the mystery seems great. She covers about eight feet over all spars and is about the same height. The distance to be run on each tack and the proportion of one tack to the other can be regulated. There is no motor power in her other than that necessary for an ordinary yacht, namely, the wind. The wind drives the vessel, and the revolving log is responsible for the distance traveled on each tack. To start the Nydia the helm is put down, foresail and jib are slackened away, which causes her to run up into the wind or "luff." The foresail is held fast to windward till she is pulled over on the next tack, then it is let go and the helm takes its proper position, and away she goes till she has accomplished her distance; then she goes about again in a similar way, starboard and port alternately, and on equal or unequal lengths, as set by the operator previous to sending her on a cruise. If her skipper (who, by the way, always stays ashore), does not care to walk around the lake to meet her on the weather shore, he may so her for the number of ticks he wishes her to make, after the completion of which she will automatically let out her mainsail and steer back to the lee shore from where she started.

Young Men Victims of War.

The proportion of gallant young men who have already fallen in this war is large, when the whole number of losses are taken into consideration. Their chivalry leads them into exposed positions, and the saying that death loves a shining mark is illustrated. It was the same in the war of the rebellion, remarks the Boston Herald. Col. Ellsworth, who was killed before that war was fairly begun, was a youth upon whom the highest hopes had been placed, and in the death of Theodore Winthrop, shot at Big Bethel, one of the most promising of lives was lost. The whole North was greatly moved by these calamities. The rout at Bull Run did not involve so many conspicuous men in its deaths, but when Colonel Baker was killed at Ball's Bluff there was the loss of one of the most brilliant men of the nation. Colonel Baker was a United States senator from Oregon. He had been a soldier in the Mexican war, and was the immediate predecessor of Abraham Lincoln as the representative of the Springfield district in the national House of Representatives. He was a remarkably eloquent orator, and, though hardly to be classed among the young men, was in the prime of life. His death was greatly mourned.—Buffalo Commercial.

The Genuine Immunes.

"What we need for the invasion of Cuba are real immunes."
"What do you mean by real immunes?"
"Why, men who have been killed once and consequently cannot be harmed by rifle bullets."
It is not known even yet what they would have done to him if they had caught him. He was too swift for them.—Chicago Post.

The day after the performance of a play in a certain large city the manager of the theatre wrote the following chilling note to the leading actor. My dear Sir—Your performance last night was so bad that several deadheads have written demanding that their names be removed from the free list.—Tit-Bits.

PROVIDENCE, FALL RIVER & NEWPORT STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

On and after June 25,
LEAVE NEWPORT FOR

PROVIDENCE

Week days, 7.15 and 11.30 a. m., and 5 p. m. Returning, leave Providence, week days, 9 a. m., 2 and 5 p. m.
Sundays, leave Newport 8 and 11.15 a. m. and 5 p. m.; leave Providence, 10 a. m., 2 and 8 p. m.
The first a. m. boat from Newport and last p. m. boat from Providence to Newport stops at Prudence and Conanicut Park.
Excursion Tickets, 50c. Ind ex.

FAVORITE OBSERVATION STEAMER
MOUNT HOPE
Will leave Commercial wharf, Newport, daily for

Block Island,

Week days, 10.45 a. m.; Sundays, 11.45 a. m. Returning, leave the Island 2.45 p. m., daily.
Excursion Tickets, 75 cents.
Leave Newport for Fall River at 5 p. m., daily, connecting at Fall River with electric cars for Taunton and New Bedford.
B. BUFFUM, Supt. Transportation.
ARTHUR H. WATSON,
President and General Manager.

NEWPORT AND WICKFORD RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT CO.

THE WICKFORD ROUTE.
In effect June 12, 1898.

Leave

	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Newport	7 05	10 00	1 20	4 10	7 35	*11 15	
Providence, arr	8 50	11 20	3 15	5 35	*9 54	....	
Boston "	10 15	1 15	4 23	7 00	11 00	B	7 00
New York "	1 50	4 30	6 57	11 00		B	7 00
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	

Leave

	NIGHT.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
New York	*12 03	....	6 00	10 02	1 02	5 00	
Boston	12 03	6 45	10 00	1 42	3 45	7 00	
Providence	1 23	8 07	11 13	2 07	4 19	8 17	
Newport, arr	6 35	9 40	1 00	4 00	6 40	10 35	
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	

*Daily.
BWashington Express due Harlem River station, 2:15 A. M.; Philadelphia, 6 40 A. M.; Baltimore, 9 37 A. M.; Washington, 10 42 A. M.
Through train between Wickford Junction, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington without change.
For Tickets and Drawing Room chairs apply at Steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 30 Bellevue avenue.
C. H. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

SPRING AND SUMMER.

Spring is growing up,
Is it not a pity?
She was such a little thing,
And so very pretty.
Summer is extremely grand,
We must pay her duty;
But it is to little Spring
That she owes her beauty!

From the glowing sky
Summer shines above us;
Spring was such a little dear,
But will Summer love us?
She is very beautiful,
With her grown up blisses,
Summer we must bow before;
Spring we coax with kisses!

Spring is growing up,
Leaving us so lonely;
In the place of little Spring
We have Summer only!
Summer with her lofty airs,
And her stately paces;
In the place of little Spring,
With her childish graces.

A CONFESSION.

Her adversary was my opportunity. Young Watson was boring her, I could see, so I made my way between the dancers and said easily, "Our dance, I believe."

Mrs. Featherstone is a woman of intelligence. She consulted her program with an anxious brow, and said gravely, "So it is. People do scribble so on programs, or perhaps it's the pencils."

"Are you going to reward me for that?" I said, as I led her away from young Watson's best story.

"'Virtue is its own reward' the copybooks say."

"But this was not virtue; it was a lie. How do you propose to compensate me for my loss of self-respect?"

"I will sit out this dance with you."

She seemed in a most pliant mood; her gray eyes were pensive, and the corners of her mouth drooped a little. She even made no objection to the conservatory, as I had feared, but sank back in an easy chair, her hands clasped inertly in her lap.

"You aren't yourself to-night. Are you tired or in love?"

"I am sure I am tired, and I expect I am in love."

"What are the symptoms? I will diagnose it for you," I said.

"A longing for his presence, a delight when he is with me, a blankness when he goes, a craving for his approval, a dread of his censure."

"H'm. It sounds like a serious form of the complaint. Appetite good?"

"Certainly. It's quite out of date to lose your appetite when you are in love."

"When did you first notice the symptoms?"

"So long ago that I fear the complaint has become chronic."

"And is it reciprocal?"

"I hope so." Her voice broke a little, and I could see she blushed. It suddenly occurred to me that she was in earnest, and I could not believe Mrs. Featherstone could be in earnest over anything.

"Who is it?" I asked.

"I don't like to tell you." She turned her head away.

"I suppose I am not the happy man." It is difficult to hit just the right pitch of voice between jest and earnest; but I flattered myself I had done it, and she need not have answered so heartily, "O, don't be so ridiculous, of course not. That would be all right, but now—if people knew they would drop me."

I was rather staggered. Of course, there were excuses to be made for her. A pretty woman, with a bookworm husband who never went out with her, and a natural taste for frivolity; still, one must draw the line.

"Don't you think it's rather a pity?" I asked.

"O, it is, is it! But what am I to do? I can't help it," she said.

"Does the man know?"

"I think so."

"Look here, how would it be if I saw him and spoke to him; asked him to keep out of the way, and all that?"

"He wouldn't listen to you, I am sure."

"Is he a man I know?"

"I think you have met him, but you hardly know him. He—he isn't in our set," she faltered.

"O!" I said, rather dismayed; she had never struck me as being that sort of woman. I wondered whether it were an actor; some women go crazed over a man they have only seen on the stage.

"I know it's a terrible thing. I have tried my best to cure myself of it, but I can't," she said despairingly. "And—and I am so terrified lest people should guess. It—it is unheard of; but I think I am quite safe with you."

"Of course you are." I stroked the clasped hands gently. A Father Confessor may do that much by way of benediction. "But be brave. Put an end to this unworthy infatuation. Go away where you can't see this fellow for a time." I was quite ardent in my missionary zeal.

"I—I can't. He wouldn't let me."

This was terrible. She had evidently fallen into the hands of some villainous black-mailer, who would never loosen his hold on her until he had wrung the last penny from her.

"You haven't written any letter, I hope?"

"A few——" very reluctantly.

"Mrs. Featherstone, let me act for you in this matter. Tell me this man's name, and trust it all to me."

"I am afraid you will be shocked," she murmured.

"Not I. Tell me!" I insisted.

She looked at me with a desperate courage in her gray eyes. "Ah! don't look at me. Turn your head away," she entreated.

I obeyed. I could hear her, quickening breathing, the rustle of her gown. Was she only holding her tears at bay?

"It—it—it's my husband," she said.

And this is the reward of my Knight Errantry.

To Shoe the Whole World.

A shoe manufacturer with a head for figures has calculated that the hides of the following number of animals would be required yearly to shoe the whole population of the earth, so far as known: Cattle, 245,881,384; goats, 90,084,548; sheep, 25,482,000; horses, 80,520,000, and kangaroos, 25,000,000.

RAY'S RECRUIT.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO.)

then the doings of great dignitaries, foreign and domestic, and then came accidents by flood and field and another railway hold up on a small scale. To all these he lent but languid ear. He was watching with eager eyes the movements of those soft, sensitive, curved red lips. He hardly paid even faint attention to what she was saying until something in the names struck him as familiar. All the foremost part of the paragraph had passed unheard, unheeded, but now—now only by strong effort could he restrain himself from sitting bolt upright in bed and reaching out and seizing the paper and reading for himself, for what she read, when once again he became conscious of her words, was this:

"The overturned yacht now lies in 40 feet of water, her taper masts and upper rigging all that remain visible. Mr. Hunter is doing well, carefully attended by Dr. Lambert at the Hotel des Ambassadeurs. The ladies of Mrs. Hunter and her unfortunate friends will doubtless be recovered this morning. The ladies were caught in the cabin when the [illegible] was struck, and escape was impossible. She went to the bottom like a shot. English and American residents are in deep grief. The ballroom at the Casino last night was almost deserted. Many New York and Philadelphia families are at Nice for the winter, and the tragic fate of Mrs. Hunter has cast a gloom over the community. Mr. Hunter had greatly improved in health, but it is feared this bereavement may again prostrate him. They have no children."

The Amorita? That yacht was owned by a wealthy English admirer of his uncle's wife. For more reasons than one Hunter Gray had never fancied him, and even his easy going uncle seemed to hold aloof. But Mrs. Hunter, so much her husband's junior in years, loved society, adored yachting, and what was more necessary for her beloved invalid's recovery than the soft sea breezes of the Rivjera and the idyllic dolce far niente days and nights under those incomparable Mediterranean skies and on the Amorita's dainty deck? There was a late supper going on one joyous night aboard, just as she was coming in from a day's dancing over the blue waters. There was misunderstanding between her skipper and that of a steamer over the right of way—signals or God knows what—for when the Amorita rounded to the cruel black prow struck her amidships and ground her underneath the iron keel. Through the devotion of the crew Mr. Hunter and one or two friends with him were rescued. They were on deck. But nothing could save the hapless banqueters still below. Darcy Hunter had survived the wreck of his business, the wreck of the Amorita—had survived even his young, light hearted wife, with whose remains, said the paper, he would return to America at once.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Antiquity of the Mirror.

An ingenious archaeologist says that the oldest evidence of civilization is the mirror. The Japanese and Coreans discovered the art of making one from iron at least 2,500 years ago. This long period is dwarfed by the Chinese record, which shows that mirrors, large and small, made of brass, copper or silver, have been in use in that land over 4,000 years. De Morgan found a mirror that seemed to date from the second dynasty in Europe about 5,000 years ago and the latest investigations in the civilizations of Akkad and Nippur show that the belles of those half-forgotten countries used to admire themselves in glasses of some sort or in burnished metal at least fifty centuries before the Christian era.

Pressure of Water.

There are spots in the ocean where the water is five miles deep, and if it is true that the pressure of the water on any body in the water is one pound to the square inch for every two feet of the depth, anything at the bottom of one of the "five mile" holes would have a pressure about it of 13,200 feet to every square inch.

Cheshire Cheese.

Cheshire cheese owes its excellence partly to geological causes, the red sandstone and boulder clay, with its immense salt deposits, of which the country is formed, producing an herbage peculiarly suited for cheese production.

A Monster Sponge.

A sponge with the great circumference of five feet and six inches has been taken from the waters of Biscayne bay, Florida.

Faith without works is about as useless as a watch without wheels.

Facts Tersely Told.

It was 300 years ago, in France, that the first grand opera was produced.

England has an area of 51,000 square miles, being a little smaller than Arkansas.

Since 1892 there has been a decrease of 1,000 students in the Scotch universities.

Experiments in England have proved that fine coal is an excellent material for sewage filtration.

The goldfish is a great coward, and a tiny fish with the courage to attack it can frighten it almost to death.

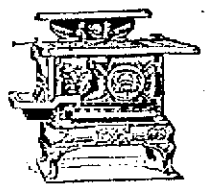
True Nobility.

There is no doubt of the essential nobility of that man who pours into life the honest vigor of his toil over those who compose the feather foam of fashion, who consider the insignia of honor to consist in wealth and indolence, and who, ignoring the family history, paint coats-of-arms to cover up the leather aprons of their grandfathers.

He Must Be a Wheelman.

A Maryland judge has decided that a man cannot be fined for riding a bicycle on a sidewalk if the roadway is impassable, although in violation of a town ordinance. He holds that people have the right of passage on a highway and that they are even justified in trespassing on private property if they can do no better.

They Get Along



Some women do—by dint of wear and tear—but the struggle tells upon them. Others seem to "Accomplish Things" almost without effort. In the kitchen of the one you'll find a worn out stove. Look in the other—a modern range is lending its efficient aid. Look again. Closer this time. You'll probably find 'tis a

GLENWOOD

WALSH BROS., NEWPORT, R.I.

GOOD COOKERY

A permanent, original and copyrighted feature. Please send any suggestions or recipes to our special editor, addressed

GOOD COOKERY,
Dorchester, Mass.

(Copyright.)

My Dear Dorothy:

Your letter amuses me, and shows plainly that you have not much extensive experience as a housekeeper, but that is something which time will rectify.

I do not wonder that you feel discouraged with "three meals any week day this not weather," with your elaborate methods. Now, system and method are all right, but do not have too much. You will feel better physically and mentally if you have simple food for the summer months. Do not use so much meat; I believe that meat twice a week is as often as it should be served. Other days serve fish or chicken; there are enough varieties of fish and enough ways of preparing it to make a pleasing bill of fare. In the summer use thin soups, green salads, berries and fruit leave the heavy foods for the winter season.

Now let me give you a few simple dinners for the "dog day" season; follow them, and let me know if you do not find your household cares lighter and your mind easier.

DINNER NO. 1.

Consommé.
Olives. Radishes.
Broiled Salmon.
Green Peas. New Beets.
Creamed Potatoes.
Celery and Lettuce Salad.
Raspberries and Cream.

DINNER NO. 2.

Thin Tomato Soup.
Boiled Clams.
Chicken.
Stewed Chicken With Dumplings.
Cucumbers. Asparagus.
Blackberry Pudding.

DINNER NO. 3.

Clam Broth.
Radishes.
Roast Beef.
Turnips. String Beans. Beets.
Hash of Brown Potatoes.
Lettuce and Tomato Salad.
Milk Sherbet.

DINNER NO. 4.

Clam Chowder.
Pickles.
Baked Blue Fish.
Potato Croquettes.
Cucumbers. Onions. Tomatoes.
Toasted Crackers and Baked Apples.
Watermelon.

DINNER NO. 5.

Barley Broth.
Olives.
Broiled Mackerel.
Creamed Potatoes.
Lettuce and Cucumber Salad.
Apple Pie. Cream Cheese.
Coffee.

DINNER NO. 6.

Beef Broth.
Radishes.
Roast Lamb. Mint Sauce.
Mashed Potatoes.
Green Peas. Turnip. Cucumbers.
Chicory and Lettuce Salad.
Berries and Cream.

DINNER NO. 7.

Celery Soup.
Olives. Radishes.
Roast Chicken. Potato Stuffing.
Green Peas. Green Corn.
Stewed Potatoes.
Cucumber, Tomato and Lettuce Salad
Raspberry Shortcake.
Iced Coffee.

Now, Dorothy, the recipes for all these good things have been given in Good Cookery, and I am sure, with the ones that follow, you will be able to serve a fine meal.

Remember that it is not always the most expensive or the most elaborate dinner that is the most enjoyable. A daintily laid table, a simple vase of flowers, good food well cooked, and a pleasant, cheery hostess go a long way toward making life pleasant.

Do less worrying, especially in hot weather, make the housework as light as possible, sit out of doors, even have lunch out on the piazza or lawn once in a while for a novelty, and you will soon get over the feeling that housework is slavery.

We can ennoble even the most menial task by giving it our best thought and endeavor. The old line is very true regarding even the simple things of life.

Act well your part,
There all the honor lies.

Yours sympathetically,
COMFORT JONES,
Director of Cookery.

SHELF PAPERS

ALL COLORS. BEST QUALITY

GEO. H. CARR'S,
172 Thames Street.

SPONGE PUDDING.

Soak one-half box of gelatine for five minutes in one-half cup of cold water; stir into it one pint of boiling water and one-half cupful of sugar; then stir in one-half pint of orange juice and the grated yellow rind only of one orange. Strain into a bright tin dish (as it will cool quickly in this) and stand in cracked ice or in a cold place until it begins to thicken; then whip precisely like eggs. Now stir in the whites of four eggs beaten stiff and whip again. If the fruit used is tart the eggs should be sweetened. This sponge must be turned into a dish from which very cold water has just been poured, then set aside to stiffen. Whipped cream, soft custard, fruit juice or any liquid sauce is suitable to serve with this pudding.

RAISIN PUFFS.

Two eggs, one-half cupful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one cupful of milk, two cupfuls of flour, one cupful of raisins, chopped fine, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Cream the butter and sugar together, add the milk and flour, into which the baking powder has been sifted, then the eggs, and last of all the raisins well dusted with flour. Fill small cups with the mixture until two-thirds full and steam one-half hours. Serve after removing from the cups with sweetened and flavored cream.

GINGER ICE CREAM.

Make a custarde of one pint of milk, one cup of sugar, one teaspoonful of flour, one teaspoonful of salt and one egg. Cook over hot water for 20 minutes, stirring constantly at first. Add one quart of cream, one-half cupful of preserved ginger, cut into small pieces three tablespoonfuls of ginger syrup and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Freeze.

EGG SALAD.

Boil eggs hard and separate the whites and yolks. Chop the whites very fine and mix with French dressing. Wash and arrange lettuce leaves around the edge of a dish, put a row of chopped whites inside the lettuce leaves, and in the centre pile the yolks rubbed through a sieve.

SALMON-CUCUMBER SANDWICH.

Press some boiled salmon through a sieve and mix with it mayonnaise dressing or rich cream. Season with salt and cayenne pepper. Take thin slices of cucumber that have been in a bowl of ice water for an hour and lay them on slices of bread and spread the salmon evenly over the cucumber. Put two slices together and you have a delicate sandwich.

FROM AN EMINENT DENTIST.

DR. C. FRANK BLIVEN.

"I believe that Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit are the best form of food known for building and perpetuating the teeth. They are of the right consistency to give them proper exercise, and they contain all the essential properties to retain the strength and usefulness of the teeth."

Dr. C. Frank Bliven.
1 Elm street, Worcester, Mass.

FREE—"The Vital Question," third edition, containing over 250 recipes for the preparation of natural foods, using Shredded Wheat Biscuit as a basis, a treatise on the food subject, menus, a table of food values, the law of nourishment, with "Our Navy" Supplement, containing 10 prints of photographs from official negatives of war ships, all beautifully bound and tied with silk cord, mailed postpaid to any address mentioning "Good Cookery" in this paper.

The New Era Cooking School,
Worcester, Mass.

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Common, 36 bushels for $3.00
AT WORKS:
Prepared, $5.00 per 100 bushels
Common, $3.00 per 100 bushels
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will receive prompt attention.

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This preparation represents the best and most nutritious form of MALT, containing a large percentage of diastase and extractive matter together with a minimum amount of alcohol. It is especially adapted to promote digestion of starchy food converting it into dextrine and glucose, in which form it is easily assimilated, forming fat.
It will be found invaluable in Weakness, Chronic Debility, Dyspepsia, (due to organic disease or infirmity), Nervous Exhaustion, Anæmia, Malnutrition, etc.
To Nursing Mothers it wonderfully increases strength, aiding lactation, and supplying sugar and phosphates to the milk, whereby the infant is nourished.
In sleeplessness it causes quiet and natural sleep.
Directions—A wineglassful with each meal and on going to bed, or as may be directed by the Physician. It may be diluted with water and sweetened to suit the taste. Children in proportion to age.
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42 Long wharf, foot Whitter St.

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1898.

The Spanish port that harbors Camara's fleet may reasonably expect to be the first to hear Watson's guns.

A gypsy woman in Chicago demands to be divorced from her husband, because the aforesaid spouse had kept her chained to a bear. Such a little thing as that ought not to trouble her.

Secretary Long of the navy seems to be emphatically the right man in the right place. If all the rest of the departments were in equally good hands it would prove a great help to President McKinley's administration.

The state of Texas is about 75,000 square miles larger in area than Spain. We ought to be ashamed to go to war with so feeble a nation. Still the incorrigible infant would not behave and had to be spanked.

Miss Clara Barton's Red Cross Society is doing a noble work of charity. It is now feeding 40,000 people in Cuba, many of whom would have famished when the society was able to begin work at Santiago. Many thousands will have to be fed for months yet.

Yankee enterprise has already begun to tell at Santiago. It will not be long before that city will see a business boom that the ignorant Spaniard and Cuban never dreamed of. Already applications have been made for establishing national banks at Santiago, at Manila and at Honolulu.

The working classes form 69 per cent, the middle class 29 per cent of the population of this country. So says an Exchange, but we never know before that we had any classes in this country. If the paper had designated them as day laborers, business men and loafers they would have come near the proper designation.

It is claimed that there have been more desertions among the 47th New York regiment now stationed at Fort Adams and Dutch Island harbor than among the same number of troops at any other camp. We do not know whether this is true or not but it is pretty certain that the troops are getting very uneasy. They fear now that the war will be over before they get even the sight of a Spaniard. They want to go to the front.

One of our leading generals gives it as his opinion that a majority of the volunteer army will be allowed to serve out their term of enlistment. He is reported to have said: "The United States government will be obliged to keep a large armed force in the field for a long time, even if peace negotiations are entered into right away. Foreign complications might arise, and our relations with other countries will have to be firmly established before the volunteers are mustered out. The disbanding and transporting home of so large an armed force of men is no small job of itself, and will require some time. Taking everything into consideration, I would say that a majority of the volunteers who have enlisted up to this time will be allowed to serve out the term of enlistment."

There is plenty of work just now for the fool killer among the war correspondents. The stuff we are getting both from Washington, from Cuba, and from everywhere where our troops are encamped is enough to test the powers of endurance of most readers to the fullest extent. They don't wait for the next edition to contradict stuff in a previous edition. All the reader has to do is to turn to the next page to find that the matter he has just read is all false. From the pictures drawn it would appear that Alger, Long, Sampson, Miles, Schley, Shafter and others were engaged in a hand to hand fight most of the time, and that none of them knew anything about war anyway. It is time some of these over efficient correspondents were given a taste of war themselves. Just send them to the front with a musket and let them see how much better they can do it than those who are now, apparently successfully, coping with the crafty Spaniards.

As we have said many times before the Cubans are a bad lot. They are not fit for self government and probably never will be. Instead of being a help to our forces at Santiago they were a hindrance, and after the Spaniards surrendered they were mad because Gen. Shafter did not turn the city over to them to rob and plunder. They had refused to work, refused to aid our wounded, and refused to fight, so as to be of any aid. In fact they have refused to do anything except eat the rations furnished them by the United States government. The result is we have a lot of useless and expensive timber on our hands to support and keep from murdering innocent people, and that is all we have got. It will not be at all strange if we have to use the United States forces against this very rabble before we get through. Free Cuba! We might as well talk of a free den of lions or turn loose a lot of hyenas on the community as set up the stuff composing Garcia's army to govern Cuba. If anything, the Cubans are more bloodthirsty than the Spaniards. Life would not be safe a moment under their tender mercies. After we drive Spain off from the island we shall find a big elephant on our hands in the shape of these wild and barbarous Cubans, that it will require a standing army to subdue and keep from pillage and plunder. One is about constrained to think that it would have been better to have left the Spaniards in control and put on that nation the responsibility of taking care of the semi-barbarians.

Porto Rico and Spain.

The Porto Rican expedition is being rushed as much as possible. There was an unnecessary delay of three days at Santiago before Miles sailed, owing to the blunders of somebody. It would appear as if Admiral Sampson was a trifle disgruntled over the part that he has taken, or rather has not taken, in the campaign, and he is apparently venting his ill will against the army as a whole upon General Miles. The latter was unable, according to telegraph reports, to procure a suitable convoy from the fleet until President McKinley sent positive orders to Sampson to start his convoy without further delay.

Aside from this incident preparations for the campaign in Porto Rico are going on smoothly. Miles is supposed to have four thousand troops with him and many thousand more are on board transports at the principal points of embarkation. The fighting will not begin until every detail is perfected as it is proposed to avoid the difficulties and dangers that beset the men in the fight before Santiago. From the landing point, which will be about twenty miles from the principal city of San Juan, the advance will be made slowly and roads will be constructed or improved for the transportation of baggage and supplies. In this campaign it is intended that hunger and thirst shall be unknown as the troops will keep in constant touch with the base of supplies. The men will have their tents and will not be obliged to sleep upon the bare ground in pouring rain, as has been the experience of the men in Cuba.

It is firmly believed by the officers high in command that the Porto Rican campaign will be of short duration as far as actual fighting is concerned. It is now said that there are scarcely 3,000 men on the island and that the batteries and other defenses are practically useless. Although this report is probably greatly exaggerated the defenses are undoubtedly weak and Miles will be able to carry the place with but minimum loss. The native inhabitants are largely in favor of the Americans. Indeed this has been found to be the case in every campaign thus far, and it would appear that the natives have sense enough to perceive that Spanish rule is the greatest curse that can befall any locality.

Few if any troops that have been at Santiago will be taken to Porto Rico. It is possible that some of Randolph's artillery will be levied upon as it is proposed to make the present expedition as strong as possible in the artillery branch. In fact little fighting will probably be done by the infantry, except as supports for the guns. The bulk of Shafter's army will be given a much needed rest and will have an opportunity to stamp out the few cases of yellow fever that have broken out. With good medical treatment slight danger of a serious epidemic of this dread disease is apprehended. It was to prevent further contagion that the troops were forbidden to enter Santiago after the surrender and they will be kept as far as possible from close contact with the prisoners or the Cubans. There is but a small body of Americans in the city proper, just sufficient to assist the civil authorities in preserving order and to guard the stores landed by the commissary department and the Red Cross Society, the supplies of the latter being intended for non combatants as well as others that need them. The city itself is now more active than it has been for many months and stores are open for the sale of provisions and clothing, the men of the American army being the best customers.

Commodore Watson's expedition is awaited with much fear and trembling in the sea port towns of Spain. It is freely admitted that the important harbors are unprotected and there is no Spanish fleet on the water sufficiently strong to cope with the formidable squadron of battleships and cruisers which will cross the water. The purpose of the administration in sending this fleet to Spain is to bring the war close at home to the Spaniards, but it may have the effect of uniting all classes to repel the invader, whereas now they are almost fighting among themselves. Still the demonstration will undoubtedly have a beneficial effect upon that class who are denouncing Toral and Cervera for cowardice and inefficiency in combat with the Americans. When thirteen inch shells drop into some of the coast towns the home guards will appreciate the wisdom of Toral in surrendering his command while he had any left to surrender.

Monitor Manhattan.

Ensigns Charles E. Lawton, Marshall W. Hall and Burroughs, formerly of the Rhode Island Naval Reserves, this week received orders detailing them from the Constellation and ordering them to monitor Manhattan, at the League Island Navy Yard. They reported at once for duty on board their new ship It is expected that the Manhattan will sail within a few days for Newport waters, where she will be assigned to coast patrol work. The detail of Rhode Island reserves recently sent to monitor Ajax, at Philadelphia, have been transferred to the Manhattan and will return North with that vessel, to remain on board as her crew while she is on duty here. Lieut. G. H. Eiswald has been ordered to the Manhattan as executive officer. The Maryland Naval Reserves are now on duty on the Ajax, which it is expected will be ordered to duty on the southern coast.

Brigadier General Leonard Wood, formerly commander of the 1st United States Volunteer Cavalry, better known as the "Rough Riders," has been appointed military governor of Santiago vice Gen. McKibben.

At Manila.

Judging by the latest reports from the Philippines there will be some brisk fighting there before the Spaniards lay down their arms. Possibly it was for the purpose of forcing the garrison to hold out that the remarks about court martialing General Toral have been made. Certainly the Spanish commandant at Manila is between two exceedingly dangerous fires. If he refuses to surrender and fights to the last there is absolute certainty that his force will be annihilated. If he surrenders he will return home in disgrace to be tried by a court martial, and at the very least will probably be deprived of his rank. At least that is what he may expect judging by the conduct of his government toward Toral for yielding Santiago.

However, whether Augusti fights or surrenders will effect only the number of lives required to take the city; the final result will be the same. General Merritt's forces, assisted by the insurgents upon the land and Dewey's valiant fleet upon the sea, will be successful in the end. Of that there is no doubt. Another small expedition in one transport was sent to the Philippines this week and General Merritt will probably reach there before the end of another week. Reports of active fighting may be looked for by the first of August.

It is not generally believed in Washington that there will be any more trouble with the Germans in the east. Dewey's decisive action has taught the German admiral a well merited lesson, and at the same time it is certain that general opinion in Germany is opposed to a breach with the United States. It is given out from Washington that our relations with the diplomats of the Kaiser were never more friendly and freer from misunderstandings than at present. Nevertheless it is inspiring to know that we have a man like Dewey at the point of action—a man who is master of every situation.

"South Shore Trolley Trips" is the title of a modest little pamphlet by Katharine M. Abbott, the author of "Trolley Trips on a Bay State Triangle." It is finely illustrated and contains minute information as to how to get the most enjoyment out of a trolley excursion, now that the trolley lines extend all over New England. The author devotes considerable space to Newport and the island, giving some handsome illustrations of buildings and places. It also gives various itineraries by which those who wish to make excursions by trolley can find full particulars in regard to route, etc. The book is for sale at Carr's and Hammett's book stores.

A southern exchange says: A peculiarity of the Immunes is that they are no more immunes than anybody else. Not one in a dozen has ever had yellow fever, smallpox, or other diseases peculiar to the south. It would require the services of a hairsplitting theologian to discover just in what particular they claim immunity. Possibly they are bullet proof.

Torpedo boat destroyer Farragut, the first boat of the destroyer class to be built on the Pacific coast, was launched at the yards of the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, on Saturday last. The Farragut has a length of 210 feet, beam 20 feet, maximum draught 6.3 feet, displacement 273 tons. The contract price was $227,500.

A $5,000 block of Spanish bonds was sold at auction in New York a day or two ago for $100. They were of the kind secured by a pledge of Cuban revenue. That was $100 more than they are worth.

The handling of our fleet in the chase of Cervera's vessels is a completed demonstration of the absurdity of the Spanish claim that the destruction of the Maine was owing to the neglect and want of discipline of its captain and crew.

The best houses in the city of Manila are of stone and are handsome residences. Glass is not used for the windows which are glazed with translucent oyster shells.

There is great rejoicing in Spain because Camara's fleet escaped from Dewey and is safely back home.

Foster's Weather Bulletin.

Copyrighted, 1898, by W. T. Foster.

ST. JOSEPH, MO, July 23.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 24 to 28 and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 28, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 29, great central valleys 30 to August 1, eastern states August 2.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about July 28, great central valleys 30, eastern states August 1. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about July 31, great central valleys August 2, eastern states 4.

Temperature of the week ending 8 a. m. August 8 will average below in the northern, above in the southern and about normal in the Pacific slope states. For the same week rainfall will be short in the great central valleys and eastern states and about or above normal in and near the Rocky mountain countries.

In these bulletins Pacific slope includes all the territory in the United States west of the Rocky mountain ridge.

My next bulletin will give a general forecast of August weather. The corn crop being late depends, this year, more than usual, on the weather of the coming month.

During the week ending July 11 no rain fell in large portions of the Ohio valley, thus verifying the drouth forecasts. Nine of the weather stations of the Ohio valley show an average deficiency of over three inches each during the crop season and only two stations show a plus. In the gulf states nine stations give a deficiency of nine inches each during the crop season, Fort Smith had a plus of nine inches, while San Antonio and Corpus Christi had normal rainfall.

Another notable verification is that temperature of the week ending July 11 averaged much below normal in the northern states.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

☞ Sold by Druggists; price 75c. per bottle.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JULY 1898. STANDARD TIME.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water Morn	High water Eve
23 Sa	4 48	7 24	9 31	10 18	10 31
24 Sun	4 47	7 23	9 56	11 04	11 20
25 Mon	4 49	7 22	10 21	11 57	12 00
26 Tues	4 50	7 21	10 56	12 17	12 56
27 Wed	4 51	7 21	11 40	1 30	2 [illegible]
28 Thurs	4 52	7 20	morn	2 46	3 05
29 Fri	4 53	7 19	0 32	3 56	4 11

Full Moon, 3d day, 4h, 19m., evening.
Last Quarter 10th day, 1h, 43 m, morning.
New Moon, 18th day, 2h, 47m. evening.
First Quarter, 26th day, 8h, 49m., morning.

A. O'D. Taylor,

Real Estate Office, 124 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

1. Furnished cottages for summer, on Indian avenue, East river, and elsewhere, in Middletown, to let.
2. Farmers desirous to SELL their farms will please communicate with Mr. Taylor, as he has buyers for small and moderate-sized farms.
3. Houses and tenements in Newport, to let, unfurnished.

Branch Office—In Jamestown, Conanicut Island on Narragansett avenue.

DEATHS

In this city, 20th inst., Maria L., wife of John M. Holt.

At his residence, on Mill street, July 19th, Joseph Tuckerman, in his 88th year.

In this city, 17th inst. Nicholas B. Alger, in his 77th year.

In Jamestown, 18th inst., Mary Catherine Gardiner.

In Fall River, 18th inst., Mary Elizabeth, wife of John B. Durfee, and daughter of Benjamin and Maria A. Buffington.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., 18th inst., Herbert, son of George F. and the late Sally A. Harser.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., 18th inst., Francis Wayland, youngest son of the late Henry T. and Almira W. Chadsey of Wickford, R. I.

In Providence, 17th inst., Amanda M. Clarke, 81 17th, Sarah Luther, wife of Philip A. Walker, 69; 18th, Henry Watkins, 83; 18th, Catherine, wife of Daniel Grimes; 19th, Phebe W. Allen, widow of Joseph Dawley; 19th, Melacey A., widow of Samuel T. Haskins, 75; 20th, George H., son of the late Isaac M. and Lydia A. Sweet, 17.

$1750.

Buys a house on Byrnes Court, renting for $240 per annum.

For particulars apply to

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94 BROADWAY,

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CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND

Pain-Killer

THERE IS NO KIND OF PAIN OR ACHE, INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL, THAT PAIN-KILLER WILL NOT RELIEVE.

LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES. THE GENUINE BOTTLE BEARS THE NAME,

PERRY DAVIS & SON.

FRANK L. POWEL, Druggist.

Attorney John Costello of Fall River has brought suit against the Fall River and Newport Electric Railway Company to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by Peter J. B. Green of the 47th regiment, now quartered at Fort Adams. Green had a shoulder dislocated in being thrown from a footboard of one of the company's cars in Tiverton, Friday. The car was turning onto a switch at the time of the accident.

General Garcia has resigned the command of the insurgent army because Shafter would not let him play in the backyard of Santiago. At the same time he arranges with the Cuban General Castillo to make a joint attack upon other Spanish military posts. The two actions do not fit together well. Garcia is evidently trying the effect of a bluff upon the weighty American commander, but it is presumed that Shafter knows a little something about the great American game himself.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

Plans for Conducting the War until Spain Yields to Our Just Claims—Applications for National Banks in the New United States Territories.

[From our regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1898.

On to Porto Rico! and on to Spain! are now the twin watchwords of President McKinley and his administration. Commodore Watson's fleet will probably be on the way to Spain before this is printed, and the expedition against Porto Rico will be started at the earliest possible moment. Havana is to be left alone for the time being, as the delay is daily weakening the effectiveness of Blanco's troops.

Gen. Shafter's great victory in the capture of Santiago and 25,000 Spanish troops, with their arms and ammunition, would have caused much more rejoicing had it not been accompanied by the news that the yellow fever had broken out in our army at Santiago. Everything that money and science and medical skill can do to stamp out the disease is being done, and the reports indicate that the fever is so far of a mild type, but there will be much uneasiness until the full extent of the infection becomes known.

The War Department is perfecting arrangements to send the Spaniards, who surrendered at Santiago, back to Spain, under parole, in accordance with the terms of surrender, and they will be carried off as soon as possible. Sending them to Spain is the best possible thing to do with them. It will be cheaper than feeding them and keeping them as prisoners, either in Cuba or in the United States, and even if it wasn't it would still be the best way to get rid of them.

Secretary Alger is very proud of a letter he has received from a gentleman who held high command in the Union army during the civil war and who has a world wide reputation as an authority on military matters. The tenor of the letter may be judged from this extract: "You have shown the world what American staff departments under a head of great executive ability can create in an emergency. It is difficult to create an army, equip it and move it, and it requires a peculiar kind of ability."

The total amount of subscriptions to the war bond was $1,365,000,000, and would doubtless have been twice as large had not the certainty that they would not get any prevented many large financial concerns from offering to take big blocks of the bonds. The meaning of this offer of our own citizens to loan the government one billion, three hundred and sixty-five million dollars at three per cent interest, will be more fully appreciated in Europe than among ourselves, we require no such proof of the patriotism of our people. President McKinley is much pleased to know that the entire issue of bonds will go to individuals, not one of whom will get more than $5,000, and that almost half of the $200,000,000 will go in lots of $500 or less. It is a popular loan sure enough.

As an additional proof that Americans keep near the head of the procession, whether they are engaged in fighting with deadly weapons or in the struggle for the almighty dollar, it may be mentioned that applications for authority to establish national banks in the following places have been filed at the Treasury Department: Honolulu, Havana, San Juan, Porto Rico and Manila.

A Washington delegation of the Red Cross Society made a thorough personal investigation of the arrangement for the comfort of the sick and wounded in the hospital at Fortress Monroe and report all patients comfortably provided for in the way of accommodations. To meet a need, the Red Cross Society has issued an appeal for contributions of delicacies for the patients.

General Miles added much to his popularity by giving General Shafter entire credit for the victorious campaign against Santiago, in his official dispatches to Secretary Alger, and proved that he meant exactly what he said when he went to Cuba, that he was going to make observations, and not to supercede Gen. Shafter.

It might be supposed from the tenor of the European cable news, that negotiations for peace between the United States and Spain were under way. Such is not the case. There have been no negotiations, in fact, no word from Spain on the subject. This government has had an ample sufficiency of negotiating with Spain, and is not likely to countenance any in connection with peace. There will be no need for any. When Spain thinks she has been thrashed sufficiently, she can obtain our terms of peace by asking for them. As they will not be deviated from, there will be no occasion for any negotiations; the terms must be either accepted or rejected at once. The statement that President McKinley has told the terms of peace to a European diplomat, in order that he might make them known to Spain, was a bare-faced lie, with not even a probable foundation. It is not customary for a victorious country to offer terms of peace before they are asked for, and any statement that President McKinley has done so, or that he intends to, may be put down as manufactured.

Enlisting Slowly.

Rhode Island is one of the first states that have filled their quota of troops called for by President McKinley. Her quota under the last call was 300. She sent 320. Every southern state except West Virginia is away behind.

Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, Rhode Island, West Virginia and Wisconsin have exceeded their quota, but all the others are behind in the supply of troops. The worst delinquent is North Carolina, which has furnished only 55 soldiers to meet its quota of 783. Other delinquents are Colorado, Louisiana, Nebraska, Tennessee and Virginia, each of which has supplied less than a third of the number of men required. Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, Oregon and Texas have done very little better, and are all very much behind in meeting the requirements. Complaint has been made also that in several of the states an effort has been made to foist poor material on the government.

The total enlisted strength of the regular army to date is about 44,000 men, being about 18,000 short of its legal complement. The volunteer army consists of 183,000 men, and is only 17,000 short of its maximum authorized strength under the two calls issued by the President. The total strength of the army, regular and volunteer, is 227,000 as now organized.

Mr. Joseph Tuckerman died at his home on Mill street Tuesday afternoon from the effects of a paralytic shock. Mr. Tuckerman was in the eighty-eighth year of his age and, though a native of Boston, had made his home in this city for the past fourteen years. Mr. Tuckerman was engaged with his brother in operating important iron mines until about thirty years ago when he retired from business. After his retirement he spent a score of years in traveling in Europe, taking up his residence in this city in 1881. He was a cousin of Henry Theodore Tuckerman, the author, and of Edward Tuckerman, the celebrated lichenologist. He leaves four grandchildren, who reside in Europe. Funeral services were held at Emmanuel church yesterday morning, Rev. E. H. Porter officiating

The Proof of the Pudding is in The Eating.

The proof of the garment is in the wearing. It should not merely wear a long time, but look well as long as it is worn. We do not make our Clothing to order, but what is far better, we make it to fit every buyer before he leaves our store. That is the reason so many of our patrons are asked: "Who's your tailor?"

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NEW ENGLAND CROPS.

Rainy Visitation Would Be Welcomed by the Farming Population.

Boston, July 19.—Last week's rains were not very copious, yet they refreshed the earth in Rhode Island, Connecticut and eastern Massachusetts, producing a noticeable effect in the fields. The absence of moisture is felt elsewhere in New England, though the crops have not begun to wilt so as to cause alarm. Frost did considerable damage in the north.

Maine—Observers in the various counties describe different conditions. There is perfect agreement as to hay, of which there is a large crop everywhere. Grain in Androscoggin is rusting badly, while at Washington and Penobscot the condition is most promising at present. Potatoes are good in Washington and Aroostook; in Kennebec, Oxford, Somerset and Waldo, on the other hand, drought and beetles are affecting the plants materially. All crops are growing wonderfully in Knox.

New Hampshire—Belknap potatoes are poor because of the drought, but grain is generally good. Drought is injuring Carroll crops generally. Rain is needed for Cheshire potatoes, corn and pastures, and apples are falling. Showers have improved Merrimac crops, but apples will be short. In Rockingham hoed crops need rain; pastures still good; haying soon finished. Corn, potatoes and small fruit are suffering in Strafford and Sullivan.

Vermont—From all counties come reports of the desire for rain, the want of which is beginning to be felt, though the crops are in fair condition. Potatoes are rusting badly in some sections of Addison, and corn is below the average. Dry weather is rolling corn and damaging potatoes in Bennington. In Grand Isle apples will be less than half a crop. An unusually large crop of hay has been half secured in Rutland. Windsor will have a large crop of fine quality hay.

Connecticut—Corn is doing finely in Fairfield and Tolland and poorly in New Haven. Apples will not be abundant, while the reverse condition is true as to the "apples of the earth." Small fruits and vegetables will be abundant in Fairfield. In New London a second crop of clover is starting well.

Massachusetts—Franklin and Middlesex report the only indications of a good yield of apples, and in all counties potatoes are thriving and other crops in a state to furnish little ground of complaint save cranberries in Plymouth, where the dry spell has been injurious. Hay is as plentiful as in the adjoining states. Hampden will have a plenty of berries.

Rhode Island—Rain gave new vigor to the crops, which are looking well throughout the state. In Kent oats are light and apples falling.

Assignment of a Shoe Company.

Brockton, July 21.—Harry C. Crawford of the Crawford Shoe company has signed an agreement for an assignment of all the company's affairs to William F. Mullen of Boston. The Crawford recently purchased George L. Bouve's interest in the Bouve-Crawford Shoe company, dropping the first name of the old firm at the same time. The company has four stores in Boston, three in New York, two in Brooklyn and one each in New Haven, Philadelphia, Providence and Baltimore. The assignment covers the factory in this city, as well as all the machinery and goods.

Clubs' Billiard Rooms.

Washington, July 22.—The commissioner of internal revenue holds that although a social club selling wines and liquors to its members and their guests is required to pay a special tax as a retail liquor dealers, it is not required to pay the special tax as a proprietor of a billiard room, as the new law specifically states that it only relates to bowling alleys and billiard rooms open to the public. A social club admitting to its privileges only its members and their invited guests, the commissioner holds, cannot properly be regarded as open to the public.

Died After a Fall.

Providence, July 22. — Lawrence Keegan, an employe of the bridge department, fell into the water beneath the Crawford bridge yesterday, and appeared to have suffered some sort of a shock in addition to the effect of the water. How he came to slip between the joists is not known, though it is probable that he was either overcome by heat or suffered a stroke. He was soon rescued from the water and carried to the hospital, but was dead before he reached the operating room. He was about 40 years old.

A VERY PECULIAR BOAT.

A Curious Vessel Picked Up By Captain McClure of the Bark Iolani.

On board the Hawaiian bark Iolani there is a curiosity in a native canoe made by some of the Pacific islanders. While on the voyage from Honolulu last August for Hong Kong to load matting for Baltimore an object was seen in the water to the leeward. Capt. McClure changed his course, and running close to it found it to be a mammoth canoe. He had the ship's carpenter put into the canoe, which was nearly filled with water. When once inside it was almost impossible to stand up on its slippery bottom. To make his position more exciting the carpenter was seen fighting with a large fish, which was making desperate efforts to escape from the boat. A shark hook was thrown the carpenter, and it was not until he had stabbed the fish several times that it was conquered. When the canoe was hoisted on board a number of small fish were found swimming about. The large fish weighed seven pounds, and ended in a chowder for a meal on board.

The canoe is about twenty-five feet long, cut out of a solid log, with rearing ends, which would give the log it was hewn from a diameter of at least five feet. There is not a semblance of iron about it, but along the gunwales are holes in which lacings of hide thongs were used to hold to and for serving the oars. Places are cut out for the thwarts, which were made of pieces of bamboo placed in the niches while wet and allowed to shrink. There also is a place in the bottom to step a mast.

Capt. McClure thinks the canoe belonged to some of the natives of Balingtang Island, in the Bashee group, from which the Iolani was about twenty miles when the curious vessel was picked up. The presence of the fish could not be accounted for.

MILES HAS HIS WAY

Porto Rican Transports Provided With an Escort.

President Thundered, and Sampson Disappeared Behind—Was Ready With Ships Whenever the Start Was Made—Belief That the Navy Will Be Active In Reducing San Juan—Garcia Says He Will No Longer Aid the American Army.

Washington, July 22.—Admiral Sampson having at last furnished vessels to convoy General Miles' expedition to Porto Rico, the commanding general of the army notified the war department that he had sailed for the next Spanish possession which is to come under the protection of the United States.

At the same time both the navy and war departments were informed of the fleet of warships accompanying the expedition. These vessels are the Massachusetts, the Cincinnati and Columbia, the Annapolis, the Yale and Dixie, and the Gloucester, Leyden and Wasp.

There has evidently been some friction between Sampson and Miles; just what it is no one in either department knows, or if any one knows no one will explain it. It transpired that for some reason or other Admiral Sampson was opposed to sending fighting ships as the convoy, and considered that the smaller vessels of his fleet were amply sufficient. Miles insisted that he should be given more important vessels, and it was only after the matter had been referred to the president, who directed the navy department to send a peremptory order to Sampson, that he complied with Miles' request.

A suggestion which may throw some light on the differences between the two commanders has been made. Inasmuch as Spain's navy has practically ceased to exist, and there are no Spanish vessels in West Indian waters except small gunboats, which a handful of our infantry, armed with their rifles, could blow out of the water, Admiral Sampson considered a convoy of armored vessels unnecessary, and that the vessels could better be employed in blockading duty on the northern coast of Cuba than in being sent to Porto Rico to accompany troopships.

Admiral Sampson was willing to let General Miles have a gunboat or two, or one of the auxiliary cruisers, but he was opposed to letting his fighting ships go away. General Miles, it is said, while admitting that there was no danger from Spanish ships, wanted vessels of war to accompany his expedition, so that in case it was necessary to shell the Spaniards out of a fortified position before a landing could be effected the warships would be there to do that part of the work.

This is what, according to the person who makes the suggestion, Admiral Sampson objected to. Practically it would place the naval part of the expedition under the command of General Miles, and if General Miles should take it into his head to make his landing very close to San Juan the army would get as much credit from the fall of San Juan as it did from the capitulation of Santiago.

Admiral Sampson telegraphs to the secretary of the navy that there has been no delay in furnishing ample convoy to General Miles. A day or two ago the Cincinnati and New Orleans were placed at his disposal. The Columbia and Yale, carrying troops, are both powerfully armed, says the admiral's telegram, and this is an ample convoy for his expedition and to effect his landing. The Annapolis, Wasp and Leyden have been ordered from Nipe, the Gloucester also added, and the three monitors ordered from Key West. Under these circumstances there has been no lack of assistance. General Miles preferred to wait; the delay was his own. However, in further answer to his request, the Massachusetts and Dixie were also added, and he has probably started.

This statement shows that General Miles will be backed in effecting his landing by a strong squadron of the navy. In addition to the vessels named in the statement, it is officially admitted for the first time that the powerful monitors, Terror, Amphitrite and Puritan, which have been at Key West, are under orders to proceed to Porto Rico to assist in the reduction of the Spanish forts there. It is known also to be not unlikely—indeed it is probable—that still other vessels of Sampson's squadron will participate in the reduction of the fortifications of San Juan.

Secretary Alger believes that General Miles on the Yale will arrive at his destination Sunday morning with 3000 men under his immediate command. A day later 4000 men on the transports will arrive, and the day following that 3500 more. Whether the landing will be deferred until the arrival of this entire force, or whether General Miles will take the initiative and hoist the flag himself on Porto Rican soil is left to the discretion of that officer. It is the department's determination that he shall not lack for troops or equipment, and this first expedition may be followed by others as fast as the troops can be gotten ready until word comes from the general that he needs no more. General Schwan's brigade comprising the Fifth, the Eleventh and Nineteenth United States Infantry, a splendid body of trained soldiers, sailed from Tampa yesterday to join Miles, and if the Porto Rican expedition is not an immediate success it will not be for lack of disposition in the war department to supply every requisite.

Preparation for the dispatch of the Watson squadron to European waters is going on uninterruptedly, but the departure necessarily will await the movement of the warships at Porto Rico, the Massachusetts and other ships being required for convoying the troops to that island. This disposes of a report that the expedition had been abandoned. The report was the more mischievous at this time, as it indicated a purpose to yield to the implied threats of European sources that a European coalition would result if the American warships attacked the coast of Spain. Neither the state nor the navy department looks for any embarrassment from European quarters without Spain as a result of the naval movement against the peninsula.

Had the army troopships been able to go to Porto Rico without a naval convoy the Watson squadron could have got away within the next few days, as the war board had wished to close all preliminaries by next Saturday; but as the Massachusetts, Columbia, Cincinnati, Dixie and Yale, together with several lesser craft, were considered necessary for a patrol for the Miles expedition, this changed plans slightly. The Dixie is almost certain to be in the Watson squadron, and the Massachusetts is likely to be. Secretary Long expressly says, however, that the delay of the Watson squadron is incident to convoying the troops to Porto Rico, and does not mean that the start will be postponed until the Porto Rico operations are concluded.

A Cuban Achilles.

Port Antonio, July 22.—General Calixto Garcia, in charge of the Cuban forces in the operations about Santiago, notified General Shafter that he had tendered his resignation as commander of the insurgents of the eastern department. This action on the part of General Garcia is regarded as a ruse, and is believed to have as its object the drawing a vote of confidence from the leaders of the Cuban junta instead of an honest declaration of hostility to the American plans regarding Santiago.

That General Garcia has not seriously retired from the Cuban army is disclosed by the fact that he has just agreed with General Castillo to march their Cuban forces against Holguin, and that both Garcia and Castillo have joined in a request to General Gomez to unite with them in driving the Spanish out of all the other provinces prior to the American attack on Havana. General Garcia's troops have been withdrawn to the mountains.

In his letter Garcia says: "A rumor too absurd to be believed, general, ascribes the reason of your measure and of the orders of forbidding my army to enter Santiago, to fear of massacres and revenges against the Spaniards. Allow me, sir, to protest against even the shadow of such an idea. We are not savages, ignoring the rules of civilized warfare. We are a poor, ragged army, as ragged and as poor as was the army of your forefathers in their noble war for independence, but as the heroes of Saratoga and Yorktown we respect too deeply our cause to disgrace it with barbarism and cowardice."

A Reported Escape.

Atlanta, July 22.—It was reported at midnight that four of the Spanish prisoners confined at Fort McPherson since the beginning of hostilities with Spain had escaped. The officer in charge of the barracks refused either to deny or confirm the report.

Desertions In Chickamauga.

Chickamauga, July 22.—There have been very few desertions from the army here. A number of men have remained away without leave until their money was all gone, but there have not been 20 genuine desertions from the entire army. Four men from the Eighth Massachusetts have been away overtime, but only two of these, it is believed, are deserters. The First Pennsylvania has four deserters and the Third Tennessee two. A hurried investigation discovered that there had been no desertions at all in the First Maine and not more than one, if that, in the First Vermont.

It is stated at General Brooke's headquarters that in so large a body of raw soldiers, unused to the hardships of camp life, it is remarkable that so few have deserted. The story that there have been numerous desertions from regiments from any one section or from the army at large is untrue.

GARCIA DISGUSTED.

Will Withdraw His Force to Hills and No Longer Aid American Army.

New York, July 21.—The New York Journal prints a special dispatch from Santiago which says that General Calixto Garcia has written a letter to General Shafter, in which he declares that he is disgusted at his treatment at the hands of the Americans and will consequently withdraw his own forces to the hills, being no longer willing to submit to the indignities to which he has been subjected.

GENERAL GARCIA.

Among the things of which General Garcia complains is the failure of the American commander to officially notify him of the surrender of the Spanish forces under General Toral, and he is also incensed at the fact that he was not invited to be present at the ceremony attending the formal capitulation of Santiago.

Another of his grievances is the action of General Shafter in retaining the Spanish civil authorities in the administration of their function in Santiago.

For these reason, he declares, he will no longer co-operate with the forces under General Shafter's command, but will act independently, as he did before the American troops landed in Cuba.

General Shafter will return a formal answer to the Cuban leaders tomorrow.

Gratuitous Counsel From London.

London, July 21.—The Daily Chronicle says editorially: "As strong supporters and sincere well-wishers of the United States we suggest a reconsideration of the decision to send Commodore Watson to Europe. It could not materially harm Spain, and would only be likely to reunite the Spaniards into an impervious obstinacy of endurance and a determination to suffer to all lengths. That is their national character. It was that which baffled Napoleon, who had land forces to overrun the whole country; while at every point an American fleet would touch there would be danger of European complications."

High Price For Cotton.

New York, July 21.—The first bale of cotton of the crop of 1898, which was presented to President McKinley by the citizens of New Orleans to be sold for the benefit of the United States hospital fund, was sold yesterday in front of the Cotton Exchange. The first bid was $200, rising by $50 bids to $500, at which price the bale was sold to the exchange. It will be redonated to the hospital fund. The price secured for the bale is the highest since the civil war, when cotton was $2 a pound.

May Live In Boston.

Annapolis, July 22.—A rumor, which cannot be traced to an authoritative source, says that Admiral Cervera had expressed a determination not to return to his native country at the close of hostilities between the United States and Spain; that the admiral has decided to take up his residence in Boston, whither he will repair with his son, Lieutenant Cervera, who is also a prisoner here.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

SATURDAY, JULY 16.

Three were killed and others injured by a boiler explosion in a stave mill in Sycamore, Ont——Dennis Sullivan, aged 70, killed in Providence by falling downstairs——Captain Larramore fell overboard from his vessel off Portland and drowned——Mary Brown, 14 years, killed by an electric in Hyde Park, Mass——Fire in Gregoryville, Que., caused by the explosion of a lamp, burned two hotels, four residences and two shops, at a loss of $30,000——Four families burned out in Woodsville, Vt——James Lugan of Brookline, Mass., 10 years old, killed by falling from a tree——Maud Brandon of Toronto fatally burned from an explosion of oil which she was using to light a fire, her mother seriously burned while attempting to save her, and three houses destroyed——Colorado Midland company held responsible for the damages caused by the collision with a Denver and Rio Grande train in which 20 persons were killed——Shipping disasters off Australia and many lives lost——Spain issues a royal decree suspending the rights of individuals as guaranteed by the constitution——Not one saved of 118 then on board a Chinese torpedo boat sunk off Port Arthur——E. C. Clavin killed and Christopher Neligan injured fatally in a collision of wagons in South Weymouth, Mass——Movement to close Fall River mills during August——Shipping merchants of Boston petition to have mines in harbor removed——Thirty men drowned in Cook Inlet, Alaska, during the last four months——Suicide of John W. Day, a prominent Somerville, Mass., citizen——Italian squadron in Colombian waters to enforce payment of an award by President Cleveland to an Italian citizen——Robert Lindsey of Springfield murderously assaulted at his door by two unknown men.

SUNDAY, JULY 17.

Reported failure of the effort to organize the canners of sardines into a trust, a New York firm refusing to assent to the conditions——Albert Joyal, 18 years, injured fatally in Lowell by a freight train——Bicyclist Michael beaten four laps by Linton at Manhattan Beach in a paced race of 20 miles——Nelson Colburn injured fatally by falling from a barn near Rockland, Me——Hot wave in England and several deaths from sunstroke——Launching of the Farragut, a torpedo boat destroyer, in San Francisco——Mrs. Edward Smith arrested in Manchester on a charge of having three husbands——Car shops of the Central Railroad company in Elizabeth, N. J., burned at a loss of $100,000——Grace Root of Chicago, 20 years of age, killed herself with chloroform on Bailey's Island, Casco bay, Me., while despondent——Wages of line wire drawers in the Cleveland factory of the wire trust cut one third——John McCullagh, ex-chief of the New York police, appointed superintendent of elections by the governor——J. F. McDonald, aged 63, cut his throat in Providence——O. D. Talbot of Boston, 18 years, accidentally killed near Grand Isle, Canada——River steamer, Northampton, burned in Norfolk——Postoffice safe in East Moriches, L. I., blown open and $200 of valuables secured——James Gumping, a Philadelphia inventor, killed in New York while showing workmen how to operate a dumping car——H. H. Bidwell, quartermaster of an auxiliary cruiser, arrested in Mobile on a charge of robbing the mails——South Dakota Farmers rejoicing over a wonderful yield of wheat this year, said to be the greatest in the history of the state.

MONDAY, JULY 18.

Emily Hunt, 41 years, burned to death in Boston while asleep on a sofa——Thomas Hurle, a New Haven tailor, ended pains in the head by asphyxiation——John Reshl killed in Fitchburg by a board used by John Patpola, who was arrested——At Farmington, Ia., two men killed in a saloon row, one of the victims being a spectator——Two laborers on the St. Louis and Oklahoma railway murdered near the Sac and Fox agency in Oklahoma after being paid off——N. F. Allen of Riverside, Cal., robbed and killed in Pima, Ariz——Wisconsin River Pulp and Paper company's mill in Stevensport, Wis., destroyed by fire at a loss of between $150,000 and $200,000——The counties in northern Texas swept by a terrific hail and wind storm, two persons being killed and great damage done to the grain and cotton crops——Dispatch from Porto Rico says 150 cases of ammunition exploded, killing 14 persons and wounding many others——William Scott, 28 years old, drowned at East Dedham, Mass——Three-story tenement block in Leominster, Mass., nearly destroyed by fire——Sarah Cole of Washington, Ind., colored, murdered by her divorced husband after he had made several attempts on the lives of his four children; he killed himself——Fire destroyed the sash and door factory of Segelke-Kehlhaus company and the lumber yards of the John Paul Lumber company in Lacrosse, Wis——Conference of coal miners at Cardiff failed to reach any agreement, and the Welsh coal miners' strike continues——Seventeen miners who left Dawson City June 28 arrived in Seattle, bringing with them gold dust and drafts estimated at $600,000——Four young men drowned off Milwaukee by the capsizing of a sailboat.

TUESDAY, JULY 19.

Notary public and two women arrested in Providence on a charge of violating the pension laws in various ways——John McNulty, a Lawrence mason, killed by falling from a staging——John Thomas injured fatally at Riley, Me., by a log——Fire in Wellington, Me., caused a loss of about $7000——Judgment by default against Zola, and sentence of a year's imprisonment and $600 fine imposed——Hurricane in Behring sea caused the loss of several vessels——Chicago engineer wounded mortally in a park by a negro, supposed to be a maniac——Christian scientists held not to be medical practitioners by a Rhode Island court——Arthur Beals, professor of philosophy in the university of Washington, killed by falling through a hatch on a steamer in Seattle——John Banchard terribly injured by a Boston locomotive——Frederick Beals, aged 70, drowned in Sharon, Mass., while fishing——Loss of $1,250,000 by a conflagration in Sunderland, Eng——Box containing about $900, in the custody of the adjutant at Fort Adams, Newport, stolen, and three soldiers arrested as suspects——Two men under arrest at Fort Warren, Boston, for enlisting under false representations as to marriage——Mrs. Berger of Boston poisoned herself——Trolley men growing discontented in Brooklyn and another big strike may take place before long——Arvilla Heath, demented, badly hurt by an engine in Lewiston——Prince of Wales broke his knee cap.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20.

George Taylor of Brewer drowned in Bangor by walking off a wharf——Gottlieb Stirlin, 29 years old, a farmer of Guilford, Ct., after throwing away two bank books representing more than $7000, attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the river in New York——Two city laborers in New York killed by gas in a manhole——Chinese murderer in Oakland, Cal., exploded a magazine when exposed to arrest, killing himself and six others and wrecking a powder factory and several dwellings——Fifty-two soldiers at Camp Alger made ill by hash that had been cooked in a copper vessel——Patrick Owen, 31 years old, killed himself in Boston——Fire destroyed a large quantity of lumber and small dwellings that sheltered 40 families in Newport, Ky——Canton, Me., factory of the Portland Canning company consumed at a loss of $2000——Chinese junk with a cargo of liquor was burned at Taku and 25 persons were burned to death or drowned——Collapse of a flimsy structure of brick in Charlestown, Mass., one man being killed and a woman having her skull fractured——Feared that love-sick Fred T. Turney of Fairfield, Conn., has committed suicide——Strike of 60 machinists in Hoe's press works in New York for a minimum scale and the abolition of piece work——Powers' grain elevator in Belgrade, Mont., burned at a loss of $60,000——Fire destroyed a building occupied by hat makers in Danbury, Conn——Much damage done by lightning in various parts of New England, in New Hampshire and Vermont especially——Ball broke loose in navy yard at Charlestown from a steamer and nearly killed a workman——Lorberry, Pa., miner named Enterline killed his wife and committed suicide after trying to murder his sister-in-law——E. W. Taylor, proprietor of a hotel in Asheville, N. C., killed in a dispute over a bill with a guest——Four men killed by lightning and five badly injured while under a tree in Boonetown, N. J——North Carolina man killed and C. H. Craig of Attleboro, Mass., injured seriously in Philadelphia by a locomotive in running from a policeman after trying to board a train for a free ride——Skeleton of a murdered man unearthed near the shore at Hampton Beach, N. H——Loss of Price's carriage factory in Belmont, Mass., by fire at a loss of $10,000.

THURSDAY, JULY 21.

John Hawkins of Boston dying of a fractured skull, due to a belaboring by a jealous acquaintance——Combine of New England brewers on the ragged edge——Government suppressing the rebels in Chinan——More than 1000 employes of the Chelsea jute mill in Greenpoint, L. I., thrown out of work by a fire——Senator Pritchard of North Carolina nearly drowned in crossing a swollen stream in that state, being obliged to abandon his horse——Six families made homeless and two firemen nearly choked at a fire in Hoboken, N. J——Elmer Bewley of Lewiston drowned while fishing——Again planning a revolution in Guatemala——William Ross and son burned to death at a fire in a sawmill in St. Moise, Que——At Heron bay four Indians arrested for eight murders——First of a big series of strikes ordered by the United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers in New York to enforce the payment of union wages——Ceballos & Co. of New York awarded the contract to carry Toral and his men back to Spain——Jessie Schley of Milwaukee, a cousin of Commodore Schley, delegate from the peace societies of Paris, has started for Madrid to see the queen regent and Sagasta to try to bring about peace——Campos says: "The Cubans will wage the same bloody, endless war against the Yankees they have against Spain"——Mob killed a murderer in the jail in Westville, Miss., and set fire to that institution afterwards——Milburn-Bass wagon factory in Chattanooga burned——Explosion of a lamp in Scituate, Mass., caused the loss of a stable and contents, worth $3700——Charles Severence of Gill, Mass., aged 40, killed himself——Charles Simpson drowned himself in Lawrence——Frank Wines of Jersey City stabbed his wife fatally in New York and wounded a son who tried to save his mother——John Seymour of Charlestown, aged 75, burned to death by falling with a lamp——Frank Baldwin and George McGuinness of Groveton, N. H., drowned while bathing——New Holland, O., nearly wiped out by fire——Two men killed at a railroad crossing in Haverdegrace, Md——Firebug in Brockton burned a stable and three storehouses for grain, the aggregate loss being $20,000.

FRIDAY, JULY 22.

Michael Campbell killed in Brookfield, Mass., by an engine——Louis Allen, 10 years, fatally wounded John Betscha, who discovered him in the act of robbing a till in a Bridgeport market——Four prostrations in Boston from the heat——Philadelphia boy of 9 shocked to death by an electric wire——Factory of the Plymouth Rubber company of Stoughton, Mass., burned at a loss of $20,000——W. D. Magruder, travelling salesman in New York, killed by jumping from a roof——Boston woman arrested for trying to kill a maiden who had alienated the affections of the assailant's husband——Fire did $25,000 damage at the Atlantic White Lead company's storehouse in Brooklyn——Crazy servant in Hartford set fire to the house of a former employer——Ten thousand dollar fire in New London——Sergeant Molloy shot himself at Fort Slocum, N. Y——Conductor Fitzgerald killed in a collision at Mackamp, Me——E. H. Lander of Clinton, Mass., killed near Rumford Junction, Me., while asleep on the track——Engineer of a train held up by masked men in Texas wounded fatally, robbers getting no booty——Two men assassinated in Barboursville, Ky——Leaders of the Philipine insurgents troubled with swelled heads, and a clash with the Americans deemed probable——Fifteen buildings in Coopersville, Mich., burned——Statement made that the United States will keep Porto Rico——Havana desires peace, according to a private secretary to one of Blanco's government——British steamer Newfoundland captured in trying to run the blockade at Cienfuegos.

Elements In a Fury.

Boston, July 22.—Boston and northern New England experienced all kinds of weather yesterday. During the morning and early afternoon the heat was almost unbearable and the humidity was very great. An electrical storm passed over the city about 3 o'clock. The wind blew in fierce gusts, hurling up clouds of dust, slamming shutters and creating havoc with straw hats and women's headgear. Then the rain descended in torents for a few minutes, drenching the thirsty earth thoroughly. In the harbor the shipping escaped damage, as the storm was a long time brewing. Dispatches from Maine and New Hampshire report that the storm was severe in those sections.

Photographer (to captain in his new uniform). "Look fierce, please."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Natural History Society.

An extra meeting of our local society was held in the Museum last Tuesday evening. Its principal object was to hear the second part of an elaborate and scientific paper on "Fish Culture," of which the first or historical part had been given last April by the reader, Mr. Amory Austin. The paper on Tuesday evening related specially to the Brook trout and the two species of salmon found in American waters, namely the Atlantic or ordinary salmon, and the Quinnat or Californian salmon. Mr. Austin described the artificial culture stations for hatching the eggs of these fish—one being at Monmouth in Maine and the other at Sutton, in Massachusetts. The habits of the fish as regards their ascent of rivers to their spawning beds, and interesting details as to the mode of artificial circulation, were fully dwelt on. In addition to this paper on "Fish Culture" an item of peculiar interest was present in the shape of a pleaded dolphin, which had been caught off Price's Neck the day before. It weighed 290 pounds and measured 7 feet 8 inches. It lay on the grass plot on Touro street onto the Museum, and was inspected by a number of sight-seers as well as by the members of the Society. Dr. Storer explained its affinities with the porpoises and whales. The dolphin is a rare visitor on our New England coasts.

A valuable series of stuffed birds, all native species, was presented to the collection by Mr. J. M. K. Southwick. The meeting was a very interesting one, and the attendance showed that the heat of summer and the pursuit of society entertainments, had not quite extinguished interest in our local investigation of Natural History topics.

"I think I know now," said the soldier who was making a determined effort to masticate his first ration of army beef, "what people mean when they talk about the sinews of war."—Chicago Tribune.

New Advertisements

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., Administrator with the will annexed on the estate of NOAH BEDFORD, late of said Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present to him, or file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to

THOMAS M. STABLER, JR.,
Administrator with the will annexed.
Newport, R. I., July 16, 1898.

Office of the Probate Clerk of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, July 8th, A. D. 1898.

AUGUSTIN C. TITUS, Administrator de bonis non with the will annexed on the estate of

DANIEL GALVIN,

late of Newport, deceased, having this day filed in this office his petition, in writing, to the Court of Probate of said Newport, praying for leave to sell at public auction, two certain parcels of land with buildings and improvements thereon, situated in said Newport, and particularly described in said petition for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased, the expenses of his funeral and settling his estate according to law, and said petitioner having applied to me to give notice thereof by advertising in the *Newport Mercury*.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that said petition will be considered at the Court of Probate to be holden on Monday, the 25th day of July, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall in said Newport.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,
Probate Clerk.
7-9

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that by the will of her late husband JAMES CHASE, late of Middletown, R. I., deceased, she is appointed the sole Executrix thereof; that said will has been allowed and passed for record by the Court of Probate of said Middletown; that she has given bond to said Court and is now qualified to act as the Executrix of said will.

All persons having claims against the estate of said James Chase are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned, or file the same in the Office of the Clerk of said Court, within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to said estate will make payment to the undersigned.

SARAH D. CHASE, Executrix.
Middletown, R. I., July 2, 1898.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby give notice that they are appointed the Executors of the last will and testament of their mother, LAURA C. THURSTON, widow of William, late of Middletown, R. I., deceased, which will has been duly proved and admitted to record by the Court of Probate of said Middletown, and that they are now qualified to act as such Executors. All persons having claims against the estate of said Laura C. Thurston, are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned, or file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court, within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to said estate will make payment to the undersigned.

BENJAMIN M. THURSTON,
WILLIAM THURSTON, } Executors.
Middletown, R. I., July 2, 1898.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Middletown, R. I., Administrator with the will annexed on the estate of FREDERICK A. LAWTON, late of said Middletown, deceased, and has given bond to said Court and is now duly qualified to act as such Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of said Frederick A. Lawton, are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned, or file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court, within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to said estate will make payment to the undersigned.

JOEL PECKHAM,
Administrator with will annexed.
Middletown, R. I., July 2, 1898.

LAST CALL!

We have a very few copies left of

RECOLLECTIONS

—OF—

OLDEN TIMES

by the late

THOMAS R. HAZARD (Shepherd Tom), containing a history of the

Robinson, Hazard & Sweet FAMILIES.

This rare work is now out of print and no over twenty-five copies remain in the publisher's hands. It will not be re printed.

If you wish a copy of the best work of Rhode Island's most interesting writer, you will do well to send your order at once.

Price, three dollars. Sent post paid to any address on receipt of the price.

Address
MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.,
Newport

THE BROWN STONE

"Diamond Medal" Flour, $4.25
(A little more kneading and you have the whitest and sweetest bread possible to make, besides having a flour the most productive in the world.)

Every barrel sold on trial.

Elgin Creamery Butter, the best,	per lb.
Beans, N. Y. State,	per qt. 5c
A most remarkably good Tea, Formosa or English Breakfast,	per lb. 50c
Baker's Breakfast Cocoa,	per half lb. 25c
Van Houton's Cocoa,	per lb. 75c
California Prunes,	
Raisins, Loose Muscatel,	
An elegant rich, sweet Wine, Port or Sherry,	per gal. $1.00

BEADLESTON & WOERZ

"Imperial" Malt Beer,

A Spring Tonic,

P. H. HORGAN,

TELEPHONE. 224 THAMES STREET.

Newport Illuminating Company

Electric Light, Electric Power,
Electric Supplies,
Incandescent and Arc Lamp
Electric Motors, Electric Fans,
Fixtures and Shades

Residences, stores and offices wired for and lighted by INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LIGHT at lowest rates.

Newport Illuminating Company.

449 to 455 THAMES STREET.

I Have a Few JAPANESE NAPKINS

left, which I am giving to my customers for use at

Card Parties, Strawberry Festivals, &c.

HAVE YOU TRIED AMBROSIA ?

I also have a new CEREAL-PARCHED OATS. Also

Grape Nuts, Potato Chips,

"Pim Ola" Olives (Stuffed,)

Frostene, Reliable Flour.

ASK FOR TRADING STAMPS.

S. S. THOMPSON,

172 & 176 BROADWAY.

Wanted.

INSURANCE AGENT in every town in Rhode Island. The best opportunity to make money ever offered. Call or address 7 Exchange Place, Boston Mass., Room 15.

AN

Exceptional Opportunity.

An excellent little

UPRIGHT PIANO

in good repair for $19. $10 down and $5.00 per month. A discount will be made for cash. Don't fail to call and examine.

JOHN VARS,
126 Thames street.

New England Commercial Bank.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND will be paid to the stockholders on and after July 1st, 1898.
N. UNDERWOOD, Cashier.
6-25

The National Exchange Bank,

NEWPORT, R. I., June 24, 1898.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 4 per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after July 1, 1898.
GEORGE H. PROUD, Cashier.
6-25

Island Savings Bank.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 15, 1898.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the corporation of the Island Savings Bank, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President - A. C. Titus.
Vice Presidents—Perry G. Case, Pardon Tucker, David Braman.
Trustees—David Braman, E. S. Brown, William A. Armstrong, N. G. Stanton, C. F. Barker, E. S. Peckham, A. C. Titus, Daniel B. Braman, C. H. Ward Pardon Tucker, Perry G. Case.
Secretary and Treasurer—George H. Proud.

GEORGE H. PROUD, Secretary.
6-18

Island Savings Bank.

50th Dividend.

A SEMI ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto will be paid on and after July 15, 1898.
GEO. H. PROUD, Treasurer.
6-18

Aquidneck National Bank.

DIVIDEND NO. 62.

TWO PER CENT. payable on and after July 1st, 1898. CHAS. T. HOPKINS, Cashier.
Newport, R. I., 27th June, 1898.—7-2

First National Bank.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 24, 1898.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of five per cent. will be paid on and after July 1, 1898.
NATH'L R. SWINBURNE, Cashier.
7-2

National Bank of Rhode Island.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of four per cent. will be paid the stockholders of this bank on and after July 1, 1898.
T. P. PECKHAM, Cashier.
7-2

Farmers and Gardeners Attention!

Garden Seed,

The large increase from year to year in this department has proven that the

H. C. ANTHONY'S SEEDS

are reliable. They have been tested and have proven first quality in every respect. This talk about local grown seed not being good has been worn thread bare. Some kinds of seeds grown on this Island are of the very best, but all kinds of seeds that are planted to raise seeds from, can not be raised successfully in one locality. This is one of the reasons why Mr. Anthony's seeds are of the best. What seeds our soil is adapted to be raised here; the others are raised by him in other localities.

None are better.

for sale by

A. A. BARKER,

BROADWAY, NEWPORT, R. I.

TO INTRODUCE

The different brands of Whiskey
I will sell for one week only

A 7 Year Old Philadelphia Club Whiskey, (full quart bottle) former price $1.25, for $1.00 per bottle.

Elm Hill 5 year old, full quart, sells everywhere for $1.25, my price $1.00 per bottle.

Lucky Mystic full quart, 10 year old, always sold for $1.50, my price $1.25.

American Malt full quart, guaranteed equal to the Canadian Malt, at $1.50 my price $1.25

Guckenheimer, Tuxedo, Belle of Jefferson, Mt Vernon, and all kinds of Liquors and Wines in bulk at wholesale prices.

LOUIS EHRHARDT, JR.,

271 THAMES STREET.

TELEPHONE.

H. D. SPOONER,

TAILOR,

Removed

—TO—

333 1-2 Thames Street.

Some Timely Political Articles.

A remarkable group of articles upon topics of natural interest appears in the July Atlantic.

Two of them discuss our relations with England in the light of Secretary Olney's much-talked-of suggestion for an Anglo-American alliance. Rt. Hon. James Bryce, M. P., speaking from the English point of view, calls attention to the essential unity of the two nations in race, history, character and aims, and in behalf of his countrymen welcomes every advance, official or private, towards closer relations and a better understanding. James K. Hosmer traces the evolution of the United States from our original colonial dependence upon England and our subsequent independence, down to what he conceives now to be an inter-dependence of the two nations, springing from their common race, language, institutions, and ideals, in which they stand alone together as against all the other great nations of the world; and from his different point of departure, he reaches the same conclusion as Secretary Olney and Mr. Bryce, and believes that the welfare of the world depends upon the mutual accord of the two nations, and that the long sundered kindred are now slowly gravitating toward alliance.

Henry C. Lea, whose History of the Inquisition is universally accepted as authoritative, gives a valuable insight into the disorganization and weakness of Spain in her present conflict with us, by depicting the decadent condition of that country, and tracing the causes, steadily at work during the last four centuries, that have produced it, and gradually dragged the nation down to its present state of demoralization and weakness.

Professor J. Laurence Laughlin completes the group with a timely and well-considered article upon the War and Money, explaining our financial condition and its dangers as compared with those of 1865, and the lessons to be learned from our own former financial errors, and to be applied in our present emergency.

What the Earth-Worm Does.

In the June St. Nicholas, Myrta Lockett Avary has an article entitled "Our Little Gray Helper," in which she tells of the humble earth-worm and its service to man. The author says:

Now, do you want to know what work it is our little gray helper does for us? To look at him you could never dream how important it is. Perhaps we might call him a farmer, since he tills the soil. Do you know that lands where trees and plants and flowers and fruits and abundant grains and grasses grow would be barren deserts but for the little gray worker?

Darwin watched the ways of this little gray worker for years and years, and found that his office was to prepare and fertilize the soil. He carries down layer after layer of stuff, and brings up layer after layer of loam, thus giving each layer its chance at sunlight and air. That which he carries down into Mother Earth's workshop is bits of dead leaves, decomposing matter, and unsightly stuff; and Mother Earth feeds with this the roots of flowers and trees and vegetables and grain and grasses. To do this important work well, there is needed a great number of little gray workers: about 57,000, it is said, to an acre of pasture-land, and more to keep a garden what it should be. For every acre the little gray workers turn up from seven to eighteen tons of earth annually.

Maude. "Why have you thrown Clarence overboard?"

Madge. "I couldn't marry a man with a broken nose."

Maude. "How did his nose get broken?"

Madge. "I struck him playing golf!" —Tit-Bits.

The firm of Cash & Penny, painters and paper-hangers in Stratford, is dissolved by the retirement of Mr. Cash. The amount of the commodity which Mr. Cash has taken with him is not stated, though we have it on excellent authority that a tolerably pretty Penny remains.—Toronto Monetary Times.

Money is very welcome in these days. A man who had to leave his office and was expecting a caller to pay him some money, left this notice on the door: "I have gone out for half an hour. Will be back soon. Have been gone twenty minutes already."—Tit-Bits.

A loud knock sounded at the castle gate. "He comes" cried the fair captive in the tower "to demand my freedom!" That might well be: for his manner was imperious, and in that crude age there wasn't one chance in a million that he had come to read the gas-meter."—Detroit Journal.

"And then," the nursery story-teller, continuing, said, "the duke and the marquis fought a duel and they—and they—"

"Lived happily ever after," suggested the small sister.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mrs. Triggs. "I'm afraid my husband is drifting away from me. What would you do to retain his love?"

Mrs. Paxton (who has had experience). "Give that sore-eyed poodle dog of yours away, and learn how to get up a square meal once in a while." Cleveland Leader.

"You must admit that your argument was rather thin,"

"My dear sir," remarked the man who was filibustering, "in a case like this it is not the thickness of an argument that counts. It's the length." —Washington Star.

"I wonder if those Busbys use laudanum on their baby nights?"

"No. Busby sings it to sleep."

"I didn't know Busby could sing."

"Well, the baby isn't old enough to be critical."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I have tried to make Monsieur le Americaine's apartments as homelike as possible," said the French landlord.

"Yes?" queried the American.

"Oui, Monsieur. See, here ees ze cuspidor."—Philadelphia North American.

Free Speech. We have lost the county printing owing to the machinations of the ring," says the current issue of the Plunkville Bugle, "but, thank heaven, we have thereby regained our freeman's prerogative."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Always pay as you go," said Uncle Dudley.

"But, uncle, suppose I've nothing to pay with?"

"Then don't go."—Tit-Bits.

She. "I fairly ran my legs off trying to get a place in the chorus."

He. "And then, of course, further effort was futile."—Indianapolis Journal

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* — The Kind You Have Always Bought

NEW GUN HARD TO MANAGE.

An Expert Needed to Completely Master the New Army Rifle.

The "magazine rifle, calibre 30," familiarly called the Krag-Jorgenson, is the arm equipment of the infantry of the United States army. It has a range of about three miles and an accuracy never before attained in small arms; that is, when in the hands of a man trained to its use, for at the same distance a properly instructed soldier will pick off a man and the untrained one "miss a barn."

When one of these rifles is put in the hands of a new man the theory of its care and use is explained to him by a non-commissioned officer, and before the lecture is through his feelings are something like those of Mark Twain after receiving his first lesson in piloting. He is ready to say, "Sergeant, I can never get all that into my head, and if I did it would be so heavy that my legs would not be able to support it. I would have to go on crutches."

The sergeant's reply would be like that of Mark's preceptor: "My son, you have got to learn it or you never will be able to use your rifle. You will get it by degrees. Private Blank is in the next bunk; go to him and let him overlook every time you tilt a latch or turn a lever. Little by little you will learn it all, but if you are not careful you will have your piece unserviceable before you are aware of it."

Then comes the training in the gallery at close range, the trip of the piece, the pull on the trigger, the proper time and degree of expansion of the lungs, the proper expiration, etc.

And after that comes estimating distances, the theory of the course of the projectile through the air, the elevation required for certain distances. The recruit is taught that the expulsion of the bullet from the barrel gives it an eccentric movement called "drift," and that the air gives it another movement called windage; that atmospheric conditions often carry with them optical illusions, so that while the target appears to be in a certain place it is in reality several feet distant, and in order to shoot well he has to estimate these influences separately and in combination in every variation of light and wind.

By continued application he masters point after point until what first appears to be a tangled mass now proves to be a pleasing study, and then he thinks he knows it all, but he doesn't.

Thus it is seen that every experienced soldier in the army is an expert, a capable teacher, whose services are needed as such.

Abyssinian Superstition.

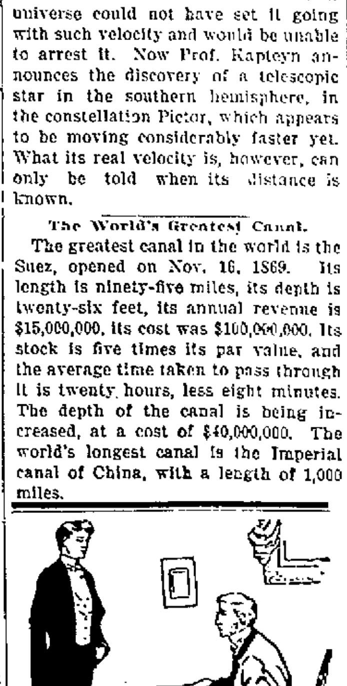
In a recent Abyssinian campaign an Italian captain who wore a glass eye was accustomed to remove the counterfeit optic every evening and put it in his purse before retiring at night. Seeing this the natives declared that he took out one of his eyes and left it to look after his money and prevent anybody from stealing it.

Another Runaway Star.

There is in the constellation of the Great Bear a famous little star which has been called a "runaway," because of the extraordinary speed with which it is moving. But it is so far away that the effect of its motion can only be noted by careful astronomical observations. Prof. Simon Newcomb has said of this star, which bears the name "1830 Groombridge," that the united attractions of the entire known universe could not have set it going with such velocity and would be unable to arrest it. Now Prof. Kapteyn announces the discovery of a telescopic star in the southern hemisphere, in the constellation Pictor, which appears to be moving considerably faster yet. What its real velocity is, however, can only be told when its distance is known.

The World's Greatest Canal.

The greatest canal in the world is the Suez, opened on Nov. 16, 1869. Its length is ninety-five miles, its depth is twenty-six feet, its annual revenue is $15,000,000, its cost was $100,000,000. Its stock is five times its par value, and the average time taken to pass through it is twenty hours, less eight minutes. The depth of the canal is being increased, at a cost of $40,000,000. The world's longest canal is the Imperial canal of China, with a length of 1,000 miles.



When a young man asks a father for his daughter's hand in marriage, if the father is a wise one, he thinks of one thing equally as important as the young man's morals, social and business standing and intelligence. A young man who suffers from ill-health has no right to marry until his health is restored. To do so is to commit a crime against the human race. While all diseases may not be directly inherited, the constitutional tendency to acquire them is inherited. If a man is a consumptive, the chances are that his children will have weak, undersized lungs, and a predisposition to acquire the same disease.

The young man who suffers from bronchitis, weak lungs, spitting of blood or any disease of the air-passages which, if neglected leads up to consumption, may take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery with almost absolute assurance of recovery. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases when taken in time. It soothes and heals the delicate and sensitive tissues of the air-passages and lungs, checks the cough, facilitates expectoration, drives out all impurities and disease germs from the tainted blood and builds new and healthy tissues.

Mr. John G. Born, of 4020 Liberty Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa., writes: "Some thirty months ago I said to my wife: 'I don't want to keep anything from you, I must tell you I am in the last stage of consumption.' In December 1896 I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I could then only speak in whispers. I have taken thirteen bottles, and can say with truth I am greatly benefited. People are surprised to hear me speak. I can halloo, and my voice has not been as good in eight years. My stomach was never in better condition. Formerly I could not eat without suffering very much immediately after, but now I can eat anything."

PUBLIC LAWS, PASSED AT THE JANUARY SESSION, 1898.

[The Chapters of Public Laws are numbered continuously from the General Laws, Revision of 1896.]

CHAPTER 517.

AN ACT to Validate the Acts of George E. Nicholas as a Notary Public.

(Passed Feb. 8, 1898.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. All acts, matters and things done or performed by George E. Nicholas of Pawtucket, as a notary public in the state of Rhode Island, appointed by the governor in June, A. D. 1897, and duly commissioned, but not duly engaged, are hereby declared to be as valid and effectual in all respects as if said George E. Nicholas had taken the engagement prescribed by the General Laws before entering upon the duties of said office, provided the same shall not affect any pending litigation.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 518.

AN ACT Making Appropriations For the Support of the State of Rhode Island For the Fiscal Year Ending on the Thirty-first Day of December, A. D. 1898.

(Passed Feb. 16, 1898.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be authorized by law, are hereby appropriated to the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending on the thirty-first day of December, 1898, to be paid out of the several appropriations herein mentioned; and the state auditor is hereby authorized to draw his orders for such portion thereof as may be required from time to time, upon the receipt by him of properly authenticated vouchers:

SALARIES.

To the governor, three thousand dollars.

To the lieutenant-governor, five hundred dollars.

To the secretary of state, thirty-five hundred dollars.

To the attorney-general, forty-five hundred dollars.

To the general treasurer, twenty-five hundred dollars.

To the ex-chief justice and chief justice of the supreme court, fifty-five hundred dollars each, and to the associate justices thereof, five thousand dollars each.

To the state auditor, fifteen hundred dollars.

To the insurance commissioner, one thousand dollars.

To the commissioner of public schools, three thousand dollars.

To the assistant attorney-general, two thousand dollars.

To the reporter of the decisions of the supreme court, twelve hundred dollars.

To the commissioners of shell fisheries, three hundred dollars each, fifteen hundred dollars.

To the railroad commissioner, one thousand dollars.

To the state sealer of weights, measures and balances, five hundred dollars.

To the librarian of the law library, twelve hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the secretary of state, two thousand dollars.

To the clerks of the state auditor, three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

To the clerk of the commissioner of public schools, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

To the clerk of the general treasurer, fifteen hundred dollars.

To the sheriff of the county of Newport, six hundred dollars.

To the sheriffs of the counties of Bristol, Kent and Washington, four hundred dollars each.

To the crier of the courts in Providence county, seven hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the appellate division of the supreme court, county of Providence, twenty-five hundred dollars.

To the assistant clerk of the appellate division of the supreme court, county of Providence, fifteen hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the common pleas division of the supreme court, county of Providence, twenty-five hundred dollars.

To the assistant clerk of the common pleas division of the supreme court, county of Providence, fifteen hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the appellate division of the supreme court, county of Newport, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

To the clerk of the common pleas division of the supreme court, county of Newport, five hundred and fifty dollars.

To the clerk of the common pleas division of the supreme court, county of Bristol, six hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the common pleas division of the supreme court, county of Kent, twelve hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the appellate division of the supreme court, county of Washington, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

To the clerk of the common pleas division of the supreme court, county of Washington, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

To the justice of the district court of the first judicial district, twelve hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the district court of the first judicial district, one thousand dollars.

To the justice of the district court of the second judicial district, one thousand dollars.

To the justice of the district court of the third judicial district, eleven hundred dollars.

To the justice of the district court of the fourth judicial district, twelve hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the district court of the fourth judicial district, eight hundred dollars.

To the justice of the district court of the fifth judicial district, one thousand dollars.

To the justice of the district court of the sixth judicial district, three thousand dollars.

To the clerk of the district court of the sixth judicial district, two thousand five hundred dollars, and eight hundred dollars additional for extra clerk hire.

To the justice of the district court of the seventh judicial district, one thousand dollars.

To the justice of the district court of the eighth judicial district, twelve hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the district court of the eighth judicial district, eight hundred dollars.

To the justice of the district court of the ninth judicial district, one thousand dollars.

To the justice of the district court of the tenth judicial district, twelve hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the district court of the tenth judicial district, eight hundred dollars.

To the justice of the district court of the eleventh judicial district, one thousand dollars.

To the clerk of the district court of the eleventh judicial district, one thousand dollars.

To the justice of the district court of the twelfth judicial district, twelve hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the district court of the twelfth judicial district, eight hundred dollars.

To the commissioner of dams and reservoirs, one thousand dollars.

To the adjutant-general, twelve hundred dollars.

To the quartermaster-general, ten hundred dollars.

To the assistant adjutant-general of the state, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the payment of salary of the assistant adjutant-general of the brigade of Rhode Island militia, two hundred and fifty dollars.

To the secretary of state board of soldiers' relief, two thousand dollars.

To the factory inspectors, fifteen hundred dollars each, three thousand dollars.

To the commissioner of industrial statistics, two thousand dollars.

To the clerk of the insurance commissioner, one thousand five hundred dollars.

To the secretary of the appellate division of the supreme court, fifteen hundred dollars.

To the state commissioner of highways, three thousand dollars.

To the members of the board of harbor commissioners, six hundred dollars each.

To the secretary of the state board of health, seventeen hundred dollars.

CLERICAL ASSISTANCE.

For clerical assistance in the office of the adjutant-general, fifteen hundred dollars.

For additional clerical assistance in the office of insurance commissioner, nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For extra clerk hire in the office of secretary of state, twelve hundred dollars.

For clerical assistance for assistant adjutant-general, brigade Rhode Island militia, five hundred dollars.

For additional clerical assistance for clerk of common pleas division, supreme court, Providence county, one thousand dollars.

For clerical assistance for the quartermaster-general, seven hundred dollars.

For clerk of the commissioners of shell fisheries, five hundred dollars.

For clerical assistance for the clerk of the appellate division of the supreme court, Newport county, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For clerical assistance for the clerk of the common pleas division of the supreme court, Newport county, one hundred and fifty dollars.

EXPENSES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

For the pay and mileage of the members of the general assembly, sixteen thousand dollars.

For the pay of the clerks of the house of representatives and senate, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For the pay of the pages of the house of representatives and pages for the senate, two thousand dollars.

For the pay of sheriffs and deputies for attendance upon the general assembly, two thousand dollars.

For stationery and stamps for general assembly, to be expended under the direction of the secretary of state, eight hundred dollars.

FOR JUDICIAL EXPENSES.

For the payment of jurors' fees, thirty-two thousand dollars.

For the payment of officers' fees in the appellate and common pleas divisions of the supreme court, provided that only actual attendance be paid for, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For payment of witnesses' fees in the appellate and common pleas divisions of the supreme court, fourteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For incidental expenses of the appellate and common pleas divisions of the supreme court, four thousand dollars.

For payment of officers' fees in district courts, eighteen thousand dollars.

For the payment of witness's' fees in district courts, seven thousand dollars.

For traveling expenses, etc., of the justices of the supreme court, the attorney-general, the assistant attorney-general, and stenographic clerks of said court, one thousand dollars.

For payment of officers' fees in criminal cases, eight thousand dollars.

EDUCATION.

For public schools, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, the apportionment by schools to be paid on and after July 15, 1898, and the residue, December 15, 1898.

For the support of the Rhode Island state normal school, twenty-seven thousand dollars.

For traveling expenses of the pupils of the Rhode Island state normal school, two thousand dollars.

For teachers' institutes, for defraying the expenses of procuring teachers and lecturers, to be holden under the direction of the commissioner of public schools, two hundred dollars.

For lectures and addresses, to be expended under the direction of the board of education, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For evening schools, six thousand dollars.

The Rhode Island school of design, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For purchase of school apparatus, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For the education of blind and imbecile children, fourteen thousand dollars.

FOR FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Six thousand five hundred dollars.

FOR STATE HOME AND SCHOOL.

Twenty thousand dollars, in addition to such sums as may be received by said state home and school from the sale of products from the farm of said home and school.

FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE INDIGENT INSANE.

Eight thousand dollars.

STATE PRINTING.

For printing the schedules, the annual reports of the several state boards and offices, all printing ordered by the general assembly, and such other printing as may be required by the several state boards and offices, thirty-four thousand dollars.

STATE BINDING.

For binding the schedules, the annual reports of state boards and officers, all reports, etc., ordered bound by the general assembly, and such other reports and documents as may be required by the several state boards and offices, six thousand five hundred dollars.

ADVERTISING AND PUBLISHING PUBLIC LAWS.

For publishing the public laws in the newspapers, and such other advertising as may be required, when certified and approved by the secretary of state, five thousand dollars.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

For militia and military affairs, thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For armory rents of the militia, six thousand dollars.

For heating and lighting armories, twenty-four hundred and fifty dollars.

FACTORY INSPECTORS.

For expenses of factory inspectors, six hundred dollars.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

For expenses of commissioner of industrial statistics, three thousand dollars.

HIGHWAY COMMISSIONER.

For expenses of the state commissioner of highways, fifteen hundred dollars.

SECRETARY STATE BOARD SOLDIERS' RELIEF.

For necessary expenses of the secretary of the state board of soldiers' relief, twelve hundred dollars.

STATE RECORD COMMISSIONER.

For expenses of the state record commissioner, six hundred dollars.

For expenses of commissioners for the promotion of uniformity of legislation, two hundred dollars.

FOR COURT HOUSES AND JAILS.

For repairs of the following public buildings, court houses and jails, and for furniture, fixtures, and supplies for the same:

State house in Providence, one thousand dollars; court house in Providence, three thousand dollars.

Other state offices in Providence county, fifteen hundred dollars.

State house and jail in Newport county, six hundred dollars.

Court houses, jails and record office in Washington county, four hundred dollars.

Court house and jail in Kent county, three hundred and fifty dollars.

Court house and jail in Bristol county, three hundred and fifty dollars.

Court house in Woonsocket, two hundred dollars.

FOR JAILS AND JAILERS.

For jailers' fees and for board of persons confined in jail, except in Providence county, three thousand dollars.

FOR FUEL AND GAS.

For fuel and gas for the several court houses and the public offices, to be certified by the sheriffs of the several counties, five thousand five hundred dollars.

FOR RENTS.

For the payment of rents of the various public offices, and for rooms of district courts, five thousand five hundred dollars.

FOR STATE LIBRARY.

For purchase and binding of books and documents, two hundred dollars.

FOR LAW LIBRARY.

Two thousand dollars.

FOR RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Fifteen hundred dollars.

FOR NEWPORT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Five hundred dollars.

FOR ORDERS OF THE GOVERNOR.

For payment of the orders of the governor, four thousand dollars.

FOR THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE GOVERNOR.

Twelve hundred dollars.

FOR THE CLERK OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Five hundred dollars.

FOR STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Three thousand five hundred dollars.

FOR CARE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

For two persons to take charge of the state house at Providence and the offices therein, eighteen hundred dollars.

For a person to take charge of the state house at Newport, four hundred dollars.

For care of Providence county court house, six thousand two hundred dollars.

For a person to act as watchman of the public offices in the Elizabeth building, eight hundred dollars.

For a person to act as messenger and janitor of the public offices in the Elizabeth building, one thousand dollars.

For a person to act as janitor and engineer of the Woonsocket court house, six hundred dollars.

For a person to act as watchman of the Woonsocket court house, six hundred dollars.

FOR BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

Two hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars in addition to the moneys received by them which shall have been paid into the treasury as provided in section 20, chapter 22, of the General Laws, which moneys are hereby appropriated for their use, excepting so much thereof as may be received for fines and costs.

For the society for the prevention of cruelty to children, twenty-five hundred dollars.

For the prisoners' aid association, five hundred dollars.

For the state board of agriculture, fifteen thousand dollars, to be paid on orders certified by the governor.

For the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, one thousand dollars.

FOR MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

For miscellaneous expenses and other expenses not provided for by this act, fifteen thousand dollars.

For accounts allowed by the general assembly, fifteen thousand dollars.

For care of soldiers' and sailors' monument in Providence, fifty dollars.

FOR PAYMENT OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS AND CORONERS.

Five thousand dollars.

FOR EXPENSES ENFORCING LAWS OF THE STATE RELATING TO SHELL FISHERIES.

Twelve hundred dollars.

FOR PAYMENT OF FINES IN CERTAIN CASES.

Fifteen hundred dollars.

STATE REGISTRAR.

For the state registrar, for making an annual abstract and report of the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, to be paid on approval of secretary of state, one thousand dollars.

SOLDIERS' RELIEF FUND.

For the relief of Union soldiers, sailors and marines, etc., thirteen thousand dollars.

SOLDIERS' HOME FUND.

For the support and maintenance of the soldiers' home and the inmates thereof, eighteen thousand dollars.

FOR THE SUPPORT AND MAINTENANCE OF THE R. I. COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.

Ten thousand dollars.

FOR THE SUPPORT AND MAINTENANCE OF THE R. I. INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF.

Nineteen thousand dollars, in addition to the moneys received by them which shall have been paid into the treasury.

For stationery, fuel, rent and supplies for commissioners of pilots, one hundred dollars.

For the payment of interest on state house bonds, fifty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

For watchman at camp R. I. militia, five hundred dollars.

For annual payment to the sinking fund for the redemption of "State House Bonds," twenty thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 519.

AN ACT In Amendment of Chapter 274 of the General Laws, Entitled "Of Proceedings In Insolvency."

(Passed Feb. 25, 1898.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 23 of chapter 274 of the General Laws, entitled "Of Proceedings in Insolvency," is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 23. If a copartnership, or all the members thereof be insolvent, either during the partnership or after it has been dissolved, and before the final settlement of the partnership affairs, the affairs of such partnership shall be settled in insolvency, upon the voluntary petition of any or all of the members of such copartnership, or upon petition preferred by a creditor or creditors of the copartnership as provided in the case of individual debtors: Provided, that whenever a petition shall be preferred by one or more, but not all members of such copartnership, the copartnership shall be adjudged insolvent only after like notice to the partners who have not joined in such petition, and for the same causes and upon like proceedings as in this chapter provided in the case of involuntary proceedings.

The partnership creditors shall choose the assignee. In other respects the estate shall be administered in the same way, so far as possible, as herein provided for other estates. The papers in such case shall be filed in the clerk's office in the county in which the copartnership may be established, or in which any copartner may be or reside, but if such county be Providence, Kent or Bristol, the papers shall be filed in the clerk's office in Providence, and on the petition first filed in such case the court shall have jurisdiction of all the partners and the administration of their copartnership and individual assets. Separate accounts shall be kept of partnership and individual assets, respectively, in such proportions as the court may direct. The proceeds of the partnership assets shall be first appropriated to the payment of the partnership debts, and the proceeds of the individual assets of each partner first to the payment of his individual debts. Any surplus from the individual assets remaining after the payment of the individual debts shall be added to the partnership assets and applied to the payment of the partnership debts. Any surplus from the partnership assets, after paying the partnership debts, shall be added to the assets of the individual co-partners in the proportion of their respective interests in the firm assets and applied to the payment of their respective individual debts."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 520.

AN ACT In Amendment of Chapter 154 of the General Laws, Entitled "Of Commercial Fertilizers."

(Passed March 1, 1898.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 1 of chapter 154 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1. Every lot or parcel of commercial fertilizer or material used for manurial purposes sold, offered or exposed for sale within this state, the retail price of which is ten dollars or more per ton, shall be accompanied by a plainly printed label stating clearly and truly the number of net pounds of fertilizer in the package, the name, brand or trade mark under which the fertilizer is sold, the name and address of the manufacturer or importer, the place of manufacture, and a chemical analysis stating the percentage of nitrogen, of potash (K_2O) soluble in distilled water, and of soluble, reverted and insoluble phosphoric acid (P_2O_5). Whenever any fertilizer, or fertilizing ingredients, are shipped or sold in bulk, for use by farmers in this state, a statement must be sent to the board of managers of the Rhode Island college of agriculture and mechanic arts, giving the name of the goods so shipped, and accompanied by an affidavit from the seller giving the percentage of the several ingredients guaranteed. All fertilizers sold, offered or exposed for sale for less than ten dollars per ton, shall be accompanied by a label giving a correct general statement of the composition and ingredients of the same."

Sec. 2. Section 2 of chapter 154 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. Before any commercial fertilizer, the retail price of which is ten dollars or more per ton, is sold, offered or exposed for sale, the importer, manufacturer, or party who causes it to be sold or offered for sale within the state, shall file with the board of managers of the Rhode Island college of agriculture and mechanic arts a certified copy of the statement named in section 1 of this chapter, and a list of the names and addresses of his agents in this state, and shall also deposit with said board of managers, at their request, a sealed glass jar or bottle containing not less than one pound of the fertilizer, accompanied by an affidavit that it is a fair average sample thereof."

Sec. 3. Section 7 of chapter 154 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 7. The board of managers of the Rhode Island college of agriculture and mechanic arts shall cause to be collected and analyzed, by or under the direction of the chemist of said college, samples of such fertilizing materials as are subject to the conditions of this chapter which may from time to time be sold, offered or exposed for sale in this state. Said analysis shall include determinations of all ingredients mentioned in section 1 of this chapter, and such other determinations as said board of managers may at any time deem advisable. The board of managers of said college shall cause the results of the analysis of fertilizers collected under this chapter to be published and issue the results to the farmers of the state as rapidly as the progress of the work will allow, together with the estimated commercial value per ton [illegible] and information as [illegible] may advise. Said board of [illegible] shall, if so requested by the state board of agriculture, furnish a copy of [illegible] to said board for publication in its annual report."

Sec. 4. Section 8 of chapter 154 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 8. The board of managers of the Rhode Island college of agriculture and mechanic arts is hereby authorized to have collected by the chemist of said college or by a deputy or deputies of said chemist, a sample not exceeding two pounds in weight, for analysis, from any lot or package of fertilizer or any material used for manurial purposes which may be in the possession of any manufacturer, importer, agent or dealer, but said sample shall be taken in the presence of said party or parties in interest or their representatives, and taken from a parcel or a number of packages which shall be not less than ten per cent. of the whole lot inspected, and shall be thoroughly mixed, divided into two samples, placed in glass vessels, carefully sealed, and a label placed on each stating the name or brand of the fertilizer or material sampled, the name of the party from whose stock the sample was taken and the time and place of taking the same, and said label shall be signed by said chemist or his deputy, and by the party or parties in interest, or their representatives present at the taking and sealing of said sample; one of said samples shall be retained by the chemist or deputy, and the other by the party whose stock was sampled. It shall be the duty of the board of directors of the Rhode Island college of agriculture and mechanic arts to prosecute every person violating the provisions of this chapter, and for this purpose said board of directors may employ experts if necessary, and in making complaints for violations thereof shall not be required to enter into any recognizance nor give surety for the payment of costs; there shall be no prosecution, however, in relation to the quality of the fertilizer or fertilizing materials if the same shall be found substantially equivalent to the guaranteed statement made by the manufacturer, importer, agent or seller."

Sec. 5. Section 10 of chapter 154 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 10. The expenses of collection, analysis, printing, distribution, correspondence, and such other expenses as are incident to and properly arise from the execution of the provisions of this chapter, shall be paid from and out of the moneys received by the general treasurer under the provisions of section 3 of this chapter, which said sums of money so received are hereby appropriated for the above named purpose, and the state auditor is hereby authorized to draw his order upon the general treasurer for the payment of the same upon the presentation of vouchers properly approved by the governor."

Sec. 6. Chapter 469 of the Public Laws, passed at the January session, A. D. 1897, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect on after July 1st, 1898.

CHAPTER 521.

AN ACT In Addition to Chapter 239 of the General Laws Entitled "Of Civil Practice Common to the District Court and to the Common Pleas Division of the Supreme Court."

(Passed March 3, 1898.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. When an action shall have been brought by a person who is not an inhabitant of this state, or by any foreign corporation who or which cannot be found therein to be served with process, or whenever such action shall be pending, and before final judgment therein, such plaintiff in the original action shall be held to answer to any action brought against him or it here by the defendant in the first action, if the demands in the two cases are of such nature that the judgment or execution in the one case can be set off against the judgment or execution in the other.

Sec. 2. If there are several defendants in the original action each of them may bring such cross action against the original plaintiff, and may be allowed to set off his judgment against that which may be recovered against himself and his co-defendants in like manner as if the latter judgment had been against himself alone.

Sec. 3. The writ in such cross action may be served on the person who appears as the attorney of the plaintiff in the original suit, and such service shall be as valid and effectual as if made on the person or corporation within this state.

Sec. 4. The court in which the actions or either of them are pending may order continuances as they think necessary or proper to enable the absent party to defend the action brought against him or it, and also to enable either party to set off his judgment or execution against that which is recovered against him, but the actions shall not be unreasonably delayed by the neglect or default of either party.

Sec. 5. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 522.

AN ACT to Submit to the Electors a Proposition For the Issue of State House Bonds.

(Passed March 4, 1898.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The following proposition shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at the general election to be held on the first Wednesday in April, 1898, in accordance with chapter 11 of the General Laws:

STATE LOAN.

"Shall the general assembly be authorized and directed to provide for the issue of additional state house bonds in an amount not to exceed the sum of $800,000, so much of said sum as may be necessary to be applied to the completion and furnishing of the new state house in the city of Providence?"

I certify the foregoing to be true copies.

Attest: CHARLES P. BENNETT, Secretary of State.

Chinese Did Not Know.

The shape of the earth was suspected by some philosophers even in ancient times, but the idea that a continent existed on the side opposite Europe does not appear to have entered the mind of any one previous to the twelfth century, when its possible existence was alluded to by two or three authors, from whom it is supposed Columbus received hints as to the feasibility of sailing entirely around the globe. Sir John Mandeville, who lived nearly two centuries before the time of Columbus, stoutly maintained that not only was the earth round, but that if he had ships and men courageous enough to undertake a three years' voyage he would venture to circumnavigate the globe. Even in the time of Columbus, however, the prevalent idea among the people was that the earth was flat, and many believed it to be square, from the frequent Biblical allusion to the four corners of the earth. There is nothing in the history of any nation, even of the Chinese, who claim to be the most ancient, to indicate a popular belief in the globular shape of the earth.

Pensions in France.

France pays in pensions every year 10,000,000 francs, of which 25,000,000 are subtracted from the salaries of officials.

INDUSTRIAL
Trust Company,
10 Westminster Street,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

CAPITAL, - $1,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $250,000

PARTICIPATION ACCOUNT.
Deposits on participation account on or before August 15th, draw interest from August 1. Dividends February and August.
This Account offers the advantages of Savings Banks with the additional security of the capital stock of the Company.
Legal depository for Trustees, Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Assignees, Etc.
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WALDO M. PLACE, Secretary
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WIND MILL
FOR SALE AT
Jamestown, R. I.
This mill is in good order, thirty-and-a-half house; new stable and about three-quarters of an acre of land. A good living can be had from this property and something laid by. Land near by could be leased, if desired for arming.
DANIEL WATSON,
239 Thames Street,
NEWPORT, R. I.

Clothing.
JOHN ALDERSON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
17 Mill Street,
ONE DOOR ABOVE THAMES STREET
Ladies' Cloaks, Ulsters and Walking Coats a specialty.
Liveries of every description made to order.
A NEW LINE OF
Seasonable Goods
JUST RECEIVED. 1-23

Special Bargains!
the next 30 days we offer our entire line of
Fall and Winter Woolens
Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign and domestic fabrics, at 15 per cent. less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 15. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.
McLENNAN BROTHERS,
196 Thames Street,
NEWPORT, R. I.

JUST RECEIVED
a large stock of
NECK
WEAR
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.
In all the new Shapes.
JAMES P. TAYLOR'S,
189 THAMES STREET,
Agent for Rogers, Peet & Co.'s Clothing.

FARM
BUILDINGS
INSURED AGAINST FIRE,
At Lowest Rates—Strong Companies.
Whipple & Son,
Real Estate and Fire Insurance,
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The Kind You Have Always Bought

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A Large Stock to Se-
lect from.

FINE STATIONERY,

FINE LINEN PAPER

CREAM WOVE AND LAID, A

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Agency for the Mason & Hamlin Organ

John Rogers,

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The Best is the Cheapes

"The Diamond C"

HAMS,

SHOULDERS,

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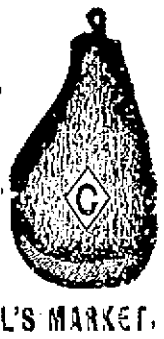
Are cured from R. I. Park and Corn Cob, Smoked, and are the Best.



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Calf Boots,
Kip Boots,
Grain Boots,
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at our usual moderate prices, at

M. S. HOLMES,

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John S. DeBlois & Son

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MEATS

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Groceries,

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Blank Books, wholesale or retail, on hand or made to any desired pattern. Book Binding, Paper Ruling, Edge Gilding, Gilt Lettering, Machine Perforating and Paper Cutting

H. M. COOMBS & Co., Binders of the State.

HE DIED THROUGH GRIEF.

The Horse Could Not Stand the Pangs of Separation.

"Speaking of the emotional life of a horse," said an old trainer, who had been listening to a story about an animal's death that was directly traced to grief, "I recall one remarkable instance of sorrow shown by a horse belonging to a circus with which I was traveling three years ago. We were performing in the little town of Unionville, Pa., when one of the trick horses fell and sprained one of his legs so badly that he could not travel. He was taken to a livery stable and put in a box stall, the leg was bandaged and he was made as comfortable as possible.

"He ate his food and was apparently contented until about midnight, when the circus began moving out of town. Then he became restless and tramped and whinnied. As the caravans moved past the stable he seemed to realize that he was being deserted, and his anxiety and distress became pitiful. He would stand with his ears pricked in an attitude of intense listening and then as his ears caught the sounds of the retiring wagons he would rush as best he could with his injured leg from one side of the stall to the other, pushing at the door with his nose and making every effort to escape. The stableman, who was a stranger to him, tried to soothe him, but to no purpose. He would not be comforted.

"Long after all sounds of the circus had ceased his agitation continued. The sweat poured from him, and he quivered in every part of the body. Finally the stableman went to his employer's house, woke him up and told him he believed the horse would die if some of the circus horses were not brought back to keep him company. At about daylight the proprietor of the stable mounted a horse and rode after the circus. He overtook us ten or twelve miles away, and, as I had charge of all the horses and was much attached to the injured animal, I returned with him. When we reached the stable the horse was dead.

"The stableman said that he remained for nearly an hour perfectly still and with every sense apparently strained to the utmost tension, and then, without making a sign, fell and died with scarcely a struggle. The veterinarian who was called remarked, after the circumstances were told him, that unquestionably the horse died from grief."

Australian Horses.

The land of the kangaroo and the wombat, where the mammal was nothing unless marsupial, till the European arrived on the scene, may now be called the land of horses. In New South Wales the sight of a beggar on horseback excites no surprise. The poorest settler has a nag or two of his own, and his children may be seen riding to school like little lords. A one-horse township would be inconceivable in a country where each village, almost, has its race meeting. With a population scarcely over 1,250,000, the colony owns more than 500,000 horses. And she now exports horses on a rapidly increasing scale. In 1895 the colony exported 1,063 horses, of the estimated value of £12,745; in 1896 the number was 8,138, value £123,500, and last year there was a further increase, India being the leading customer, Australian horses being found admirably adapted for military purposes in that part of the British empire. Horses are exported also from New South Wales to Victoria, New Zealand, Western Australia, Fiji, the Straits Settlements, Java and the Philippine Islands.

A recently discovered spot on the sun is said to be thirty thousand miles in diameter.

ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply into the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c. by mail, ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York City.

COAL!

NOW DISCHARGING Sch. H. T. HEDGES WITH CARGO

LORBERRY AND LYKEN'S VALLEY COAL.

On the way

500 tons SUSQUEHANNA

Stove and Chestnut

for sale by

GARDINER B. REYNOLDS & Co

THE COUNTRY CHURCH.

There were no cushioned pews therein,
No finely frescoed ceiling—
These teach no plainer sin is sin,
Nor deeper Christian feeling;
But through the church's pensive shade
The summer air came stealing
From o'er the hills whose outlines made
Gaunt dromedaries kneeling.

I see the crowds that gathered then
While fancy's pastward winging—
Plain country folk, but women and men
With faith divinely springing.
There Deacon Hays would lead in prayer,
Ike Fite would lead in singing—
And "Happy Day" went straight from there
To Heaven's shores up-ringing!

And one, perhaps, who has forgot
Her old-time boyish lover—
Her face still haunts the hallowed spot,
As ere a dream was over,
While 'mong the colder city's ways
He wishes, dreaming of her,
He held the dead love of those days
Thought's fingers now uncover.

—Will T. Hale.

AFTER MANY DAYS.

Poor little girl! She was tired, so tired, as she took her way to her work that crisp winter morning.

The wind blew fresh from off the lake, the sun shone brilliantly in a cloudless sky, and the shops were gay with beautiful things to tempt the money from full purses, and the shoppers were already beginning to throng the streets.

Two years ago—two short years to the happy, but lagging on leaden feet to the burdened heart—Alice Clayton had been the petted idol of her father. Left motherless while yet a baby, there was no desire which wealth could not gratify left unsatisfied.

The petite, slender form, with deep violet eyes, and that "woman's crown of glory," a wealth of wonderful golden hair, at 19 she was one of the reigning belles in the city of her birth, and more than one man had laid his heart at her feet; but not one among them all had stirred her pulses till John Archer's dark eyes looked into hers, the look a man gives to but one woman on earth.

But John Archer hesitated to ask her to pledge herself to him till fortune should smile on him more sweetly; so there had been no word spoken of love between them, when young Archer was called to South America on a long business trip which promised great pecuniary returns.

A month after his departure the sad old story, so often told, was again repeated. One day there was a panic in the stock market, and Richard Clayton went at night to his magnificent home a ruined man.

The next morning a servant knocked at his room in vain, and when at last, the frightened man opened the door, the form lying across the bed was lifeless. The physician pronounced it apoplexy, but pain and grief are swift destroyers.

Alice bent like a lily beneath the blow, but flower-like, rose again, and after a little, bravely took her way to the big city, where amid new scenes, she might forget the averted glances and cold words of her former friends. As speedily as she could fit herself for it, she obtained employment as a typewriter with a firm of attorneys and counsellors-at-law, and her new life had gone monotonously on from month to month.

The confinement was irksome to the girl, who had never in her previous life known a more laborious task than answering a half-dozen notes of a morning, and, though her employes gave her as much kindness and consideration as could be expected, of preoccupied business men, her grief over the loss of her father and her home, added to the wretched sense of loneliness in the great city, was fast paling her cheeks and drawing dark circles under the sad blue eyes.

And to-day was the second anniversary of that father's death. All the crowded sorrow of the interval between rose before the girl's mental vision, and she pulled the veil down over her face to conceal the traces of her tears.

At last she reached the tall building, the scene of her daily work, and entered the elevator with her usual pleasant morning greeting to the attendant. On the third floor they stopped to admit a tall, dark, distinguished looking man.

A little sound, half sob, half gasp, drew his attention to the slight, girlish figure of the other occupant.

The next door reached she rose to leave, but staggered, and must have fallen had not the stranger caught her swaying form in his arms.

"She is Miss Clayton," said the frightened elevator boy, "she works on this floor in No. 62."

Pushing up the stifling veil, John Archibald, for it was he, looked into the face of the girl of whom for months he had vainly endeavored to obtain some trace.

He bore her quickly into the law office, a few explanatory words to her surprised and sympathetic employers, and a doctor was telephoned for. Before the physician reached his patient the blue eyes opened, and the white lips murmured:

"Oh, John, I have been so lonely, so lonely," and the strong man, bending low, whispered: "You shall never be alone again."

As the reunited lovers passed down to the carriage which was summoned to carry Alice to her humble room, which had been to her for so many months all she could call home, the senior partner of the law firm dryly remarked to his associate: "I suspect we have lost our typewriter, and that young man has gained a wife."—Boston Post.

"Here's a curious marriage notice from a Missouri paper, George. A Mr. Clay has just married a Miss Mud."

"Happy Clay. He knows that mud occasionally dries up."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

VETERINARY.

Practical Advice.

RYE FODDER.—W. D. L. wants to know if feeding rye that was cut in the bloom to cows in calf would cause abortion. If it is fed along with some hay or straw and free from ergot (the rye fungus), there is no danger. It has been fed to cows when badly affected with ergot and has not caused abortion if they were fed a grain ration along with it. Abortion is usually caused by the poor quality of the fodder and not by the ergot.

CRACKED HOOFS.—D. C. M. has a horse which has a crack in its hoof; it began at the top. Take a hoof knife and cut a piece out of the hoof at the top, let it extend about one inch back from the crack on each side and one inch downward, pare it down to the quick, and put on some tar to keep out the dirt; also put on a bar shoe. In time a new hoof will grown down solid. The horse should not work during this time.

INJURED HOCK JOINT.—G. D. C. has a horse which got kicked on the hock joint; the horse is very lame and there is a great discharge of matter from it. Mix 1 dr chloride of zinc in cold water 1 pt; shake, inject a little into the opening twice a day. Mix cantharides 2 dr and lard 1½ oz, rub a little of this on the swollen part, keeping it away from the sore parts; repeat this every week.

GRUBS IN THE BACK OF CATTLE.—H. C. N. wants to know if there is a remedy for destroying grubs in the backs of cattle. There is no medicine that will destroy the grub without blistering the skin of the cow. The best method is to scrape off the top of lump and press out the grub by placing the thumb of each hand at the base of the lump and squeeze. After the grub is out the part will soon heal. The grub comes out of its own accord in the latter part of May or early in June.

NEW FROG.—J. wants to know if the frog of a horse's foot will grow again if the old one comes off. If the structures beneath the frog remain healthy a new frog will grow out. Keep the foot clean and rub the frog well once a day with a little vaseline. Also mix 2 dr cantharides with 1½ oz of lard and rub a little of this around the coronet (where the hair and hoof meet) once a week. This will stimulate the growth of hoof and frog.

BROKEN WIND.—M. B. wants to know if there is any difference between broken wind and roaring in a horse. Broken wind is the term applied to a heavy horse, but horsemen usually apply the name broken wind to horses which have a difficulty in breathing. Roaring and whistling are terms applied when a horse makes a noise when he breathes, and are usually the result of a deranged state of the animal's throat.

SLOBBERING.—R. H. R. has horses which are affected by slobbering from eating clean hay, the second crop. This is a very uncommon occurrence. There must be some irritating weeds among the hay, as even dry white clover will not cause slobbers in horses. We would have to know the cause before prescribing. Would advise to examine the mouths of the horses as it is possible that they may be sore from some other cause and if they are not sore withhold the hay for a few days to find out if the hay is the cause, and let us know.

NERVOUS SPELLS.—S. B. has a mare which is subject to nervous spells, so much so that she can hardly be harnessed. Also a colt which cribs and is hidebound. Give the mare 1 oz aloes, 1 oz ginger and 1 oz carbonate of soda dissolved in ½ pt boiling water, then add ½ pt more of cold water and give at one dose. When this operates give her 1 oz of the bromide of potassium in a bran mash twice a day for one week, then skip a week and give again if needed. Give the colt 1 pt raw linseed oil at a dose, also boil one-half a teacupful of flaxseed into a pulp and while hot pour it on 3 qts bran and make a mash of it. Give it a mash of this kind once a day for one month. Also mix 3 oz sulphate of iron, 3 oz nitrate of potassium and divide into 24 doses. Put one in the above mash until all are taken. Place a piece of rock salt where he can get it when he wants it.

RETENTION OF THE PLACENTA.—Mrs. C. G. M. has a heifer which has retention of the placenta. After the third day the placenta should be removed by the hand and the parts washed out with warm water. Then mix 2 teaspoonfuls of carbolic acid in 1 qt of warm water and inject it into the part. Also give the cow 1 oz tincture chloride of iron at a dose 3 times a day in gruel for a week.

TUBERCULOSIS.—W. B. F. has had some cows which died and on examining them their lungs were found in a diseased condition. This disease is hereditary from parents to offspring. It is also contagious to a certain extent and may be communicated from one to the other by eating out of the same trough, drinking from the same tank, etc. Have the remainder of your cattle tested by tuberculin and if they are diseased have them all destroyed and all the straw and other movable stuff taken away and burned and the woodwork of the sheds washed with a solution made up with crude carbolic acid 1 gal to 50 of water. Then you can get in a fresh lot without any danger of contracting the disease.

Hixon. Spain's navy doesn't seem to be scoring many hits.

Dixon—No; I don't believe the Spanish gunners could shell peas.—Chicago News.

"You wouldn't do for a cable car conductor," said the water pipe to the gas meter.

"Why?" asked the gas meter.

"You register too much."—Harlem Life.

A SOLDIER SONNET.

A crystal lake, wave-brightened by the sun,
Sending his golden arrows from afar,
Like centered-sunbeams gleaming in a star,
So will our city seem when soldiers come.

The moonbeams may on Evening's bosom write
Of banners bright by soldier-heroes furl'd:
Brave deeds of daring read by all the world,
When they, as brothers here, in love unite.

A mighty host, the hero-dead behold!
On time's historic pages all may read;
Bright jeweled stars upon the Nation's brow,
Stepped boldly forth with honest hearts of gold.
We gladly give to heroes left us now
A Nation's praise, full-measured as a need.

POLLY.

"Well, for the life of me I cannot see through it," and Aunt Eliza gave an extra thump to the bread she had just been kneading. "Here Polly has refused to marry Squire Jones, a good young man, with quite a fortune, too. She must be waiting for a prince."

"You're a Yankee for guessing," said Polly, laughing heartily as she came into the room just in time to hear the last remark. "Poor auntie, it's a shame you cannot be rid of your troublesome niece," and she threw her arms around Aunt Eliza's neck.

"Why, I don't want to be rid of you, Polly, my child," said Aunt Eliza, "but it is not natural for a young girl like you to want to settle down into a spinster. You ought to be married and have a family of your own to care for you in your old age."

Polly gave her a mischievous look.

"I used to think," her aunt went on, "that you cared for George Wylie, but when he went away three months ago I saw that you did not, and I was glad. He never could have taken care of you with the pay he earned."

Polly made no answer, but taking up a book dropped into a chair by the window. She had not been brought up in the village. Her father and mother dying while she was quite young, left her to the care of her only living relative, her mother's sister. So Aunt Eliza took Polly to her heart and cared for her as her own.

Polly had returned her affection, and never until now had she crossed her aunt in anything. She thought of all the kindness and love that had been given her, and her heart smote her when she saw the sober look on Aunt Eliza's face.

Turning her head she glanced out of the window just in time to see a short, dusty figure coming slowly up the walk. She turned to her aunt with a merry laugh.

"Auntie," she said, "here comes old Mrs. Wren. I think I had better go down to Mrs. Peters' and get the dress pattern she is cutting for you," and she disappeared through the back door.

Aunt Eliza frowned. She knew well enough what Mrs. Wren's errand was.

The door opened and in came the old woman, bringing a cloud of dust with her.

"Good mornin', Mis Wright," she said. "I was jest goin' by and thought I would drop in a minit. How's your health?"

"I am pretty well, thank you," said Aunt Eliza.

"Folks say," the old woman began, "that Polly refused to marry Squire Jones, and that she's broken-hearted because George Wylie threw her over and ran away."

"It's no such thing," and Aunt Eliza turned an angry face to her visitor.

"Oh, I was only repeatin' what people say, and it looks kind o' funny, her refusin' Squire Jones and all his money. It's most as good a match as my Almiry made, but of course you couldn't expect her to do quite as well, she hasn't the style of my Almiry."

With this parting shot the old woman flounced through the door.

Aunt Eliza was angry, but when Polly came home an hour afterward she found quite a peaceful old lady sitting by the window sewing.

"Here is your pattern, Aunt Eliza," she said, throwing a package into her aunt's lap, "but there are some explanations to make."

While she was standing by her aunt, explaining the whys and wherefores, the door opened softly, and before she could turn round she was clasped close to a manly breast, and Aunt Eliza looked up to see Polly in the embrace of George Wylie.

"What does this mean?" she demanded.

"You must forgive Polly and me for a little deception, but the fact is that this is my wife, Mrs. George Wylie."

Aunt Eliza would have spoken, but George bade her be silent.

"We were married," he continued, "the night before I sailed for England, but I think you will forgive me when I tell you that my journey there was in answer to a summons for the heirs of Richard Wylie, who was my father's uncle. I went and found myself the only living heir to a fortune of $50,000."

Aunt Eliza gasped. "Now, Aunt," he went on, "I am going to build a mansion down at the other end of the village and you must rent this place and come to live with Polly and me."

Poor Aunt Eliza! It took her two or three days to collect her senses, and I don't know as she would have had them then if old Mrs. Wren had not walked in.

"Well," she began, before she hardly got into the house, "so Polly made a good match after all."

"Yes," said Aunt Eliza, dryly, "almost as good as Almiry's."—Boston Post.

"How are you getting along with your housekeeping?" asked the young wife's mother.

"Oh, splendidly," she answered. "I have almost gotten so I can do things to suit the hired girl."—Washington Star.

Photographer (to captain in his new uniform). "Look fierce, please."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

ACROSS PANAMA IN 1861.

Maine Man's Warlike Reminiscences of Going to the Pacific.

"It is rather odd that the war of 1861 should have been preceded by a gold fever just as the war of 1898 has been," said Mr. Nelson A. Dodge of Lewiston.

"We are divided between the call to the front and the desire to go to California to dig gold. Some of us went to both places. Lots of us have our ideas of Cuban people and Spanish Americans from our trip across the Isthmus of Panama in the sixties. We had enough of the Spanish blood in that short trip over the isthmus. The climate also gave us all we wanted. We went over by the railroad, but it was hot. And really, I don't think that many of us would have lived to get across if we had depended on our legs. I knew a man who went from our town who walked across with a party. He had an old cavalry sword which he sharpened and used to cut the underbrush with. The bushes grow thick there, and weave themselves together, so that one could not get through half as easy as he could if it was a big blackberry bramble all the way. One of the parties would take the sword and cut away at the path till he got tired, and then another would try his hand until he gave out. In this way they worked their way across.

"We went out in 1863, and you should have seen the conglomerate mass of humanity that there was there then. Along at the last of our stay there were old miners who worked on worn-out claims and dumps for seventy-five cents a day. They had all made their pile and spent it and were looking for a haul to go home on. They were old men, most of them, and were proud, too. They would not go home unless they could go with a fortune. Some of them had made their ounce of gold a day, and they had spent it gambling and drinking. But now that the gold was exhausted they kept on hoping for a lucky strike. In the early days every one said that the gold would never be exhausted in California, the people out there believing it. It would make you cry to see those old fellows going about their work every day and hoping against hope. They had left wives and mothers in the east years before and now would not write because they were too proud to tell them the truth. They preferred to be thought dead. There were Chinamen, and, alas, China women, too, Spaniards, Italians, Americans, Irishmen, Englishmen and Indians. Every bill was paid in gold. During the war many men made money speculating in gold and paper money. When the Union forces won a battle they would go around and buy gold with United States money of paper, and when the rebels won a battle and United States paper money was cheap they would go around and buy all the paper money they could find, paying gold for it at the rate of one gold dollar for many paper dollars.

"The day that Richmond was taken I met a man who was in this business who had not heard of it. I told him about it and he started off at once to find a broker who had not heard of it. He hunted all day and at last found one. He bought all the paper money the fellow had, paying gold for it. He made eight hundred dollars that day, for the next day a gold dollar was not worth any more than a paper dollar.

"Speaking of the many men who went out there and did not make their salt reminds me of a man who was making an ounce of gold in Australia every day. He heard that Americans were making five ounces, and sold out and came to California. He bought a claim and paid his last dollar for it—and he never as much as got the color of gold on it.

"One old fellow who used to come to my camp and talk about home people told me he was averaging seventy-five cents a day. That would barely keep him alive. He also told me that when he first came he and two other men found a rich claim. The first time they cleaned up they had $8,436 apiece. Then was the time he ought to have saved his money and gone home. But he drank it, and then the claim gave out. There were wrecks like these all over California in those days."

A Singular Custom.

The very singular custom of the president of the house of lords, who is called the lord chancellor, and sometimes the keeper of the great seal, and the twelve judges who are peers, sitting on woolsacks, is said to have been first established when woolen cloth was the principal article of English manufacture, and consequently the growth and improvement of the raw wool were considered objects of the highest importance.

Clocks Are Not Needed

Liberia is the only civilized country where clocks are almost entirely dispensed with. The sun rises exactly at 6 A. M. and sets at 6 P. M. throughout the year, and is vertically overhead at noon.

Awful If True.

Medical circles in Berlin are much agitated over a statement made by a prominent physician of that city to the effect that the nurses in the private hospitals are in league with the undertakers.

Pneumatic Corsets.

A corset made of rubber is adapted for the use of women who are learning to swim. This corset is cut on the same general lines as all corsets, and made double, so that the air space between the two thicknesses may be blown up and serve not only to present a neat appearance to the figure, but also to buoy it up and give confidence to the timid. A lack of confidence is responsible for the slowness with which this accomplishment is learned by women, and this corset should prove a boon to women who delight in aquatic sports, but have no hardihood for them. The very knowledge that they cannot sink leaves their brain clear enough to think of the proper strokes for hands and feet, and as soon as they find they can move through the water from one place to another, and become accustomed to these movements, the corset may be discarded. It is much more shapely than the big rubber rings and cork life preservers, and in fact, does not show at all, as it conforms to the shape of the wearer.—New York Sun.

Gladstone's Father.

Apparently, Sir John Gladstone was a man of more force than fineness in the qualities that marked his character, says the July Atlantic. Even seventy years ago the best of moral fibre could not reasonably be looked for in a British capitalist who drew profit from the labor of slaves. If the slave owning of the elder Gladstone had been only a minor incident of his undertakings and kept in the background of his life, it might claim little notice. But it took importance from its magnitude and from the prominence of his opposition to all measures in behalf of the slaves. He maintained the discipline of the lash on his plantations to the last, and his great Demerara estates acquired a sinister notoriety in the abolitionist reports of the day. At the end, when compensated emancipation was decreed by the British Parliament, he received more than £75,000 for the slaves that had been solely his own, besides large shares of payment that came to him through his partnership in other estates.

Grave of Patrick Henry.

Every now and then we see in some newspaper the query, "Where is Patrick Henry buried?" And tourists in Richmond constantly ask to be shown his grave, with the mistaken idea that it is in that city, where much of his public career was passed. Few people comparatively know that the man who acquired the title of "The Tribune of the Revolution" lies in a quiet grave on the estate in Charlotte county where he formerly lived. Over him is a marble slab inscribed with the one line, "His Fame His Best Epitaph."—Philadelphia Press.

Boston's Bright Scheme.

"Yes, they had a Boston woman's phalanx all picked out to annihilate the Spanish warships."

"How were they going to do it?"

"By standing in a row along the wharf and letting the blazing sun strike against their spectacles. Then they would concentrate the rays upon the Spanish ships and set the magazines on fire."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

Tom—I must admit that I have been quite attentive to both girls, but of course I can't marry them both.

Dick (cheerily)—Of course not. There's some consolation in that.—Truth.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Madge—On account of the war, I guess there will be no lack of men at the summer resorts this year.

Marjorie—But what good will they be. Those fellows who were afraid to volunteer wouldn't enter into any engagement.—Judge.

Two commercial-travelers, comparing notes: "I have been out three weeks," said the first, "and have only got four orders."

"That beats me," said the other; "I have been out four weeks and have only got one order, and that's from the firm to come home."—Tit Bits.

Aunt Mary—Isn't that your mother calling you, Tommy?

Tommy—Yes'm.

Aunt Mary—Well, why don't you answer?

Tommy—Oh, what's the use? Pape isn't at home to-day.—Chicago News.

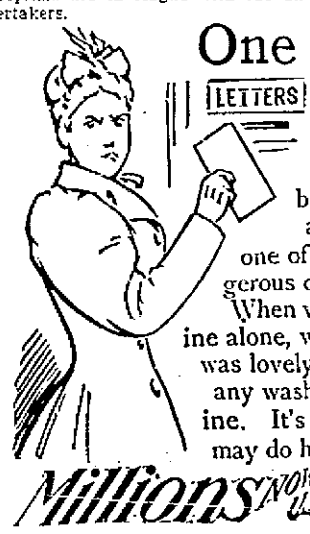
"My house" said the cheap lodging house keeper to the policeman on the beat," reminds me of a Spanish warship."

"And for why?" asked the policeman.

"Most of its bunkers are empty."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Mike," said Pickling Pete, "How is it dat some o' dese people kin work day after day an' never seem to feel it?"

"Well," replied Meandering Mike, reflectively, "I s'pose dey is started in young an' gets to be immunes."—Washington Star.



One complaint that we heard of was from a woman who said that Pearline hurt her hands! We knew that this couldn't be—looked into the matter, and found that she was using one of the poorest and most dangerous of bar soaps with Pearline. When we induced her to use Pearline alone, without this soap, everything was lovely. Use no soap, when you do any washing or cleaning with Pearline. It's needless, expensive, and it may do harm. 479 James Pyle, N.Y.

Millions NOW USE Pearline

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

PORTSMOUTH.

The Rev. Mr. Miller of Somerset, Mass., gave an address on missions, in the Methodist Episcopal Church on Monday evening, under the auspices of the Epworth League. The address was worthy of a larger attendance.

Mrs. Mary Collins of Dudley, Mass., is making her annual visit to her daughters, Mrs. Alfred H. and Mrs Alonzo E. Borden. Mrs. Collins was formerly a teacher in the public schools of this town, as were her daughters.

Mr. Messenger and family of Grosvenordale, Conn., are at their cottage on the camp grounds.

St. Paul's church will give a lawn party at the Guild house, on Thursday next. Music will be furnished by an orchestra, both afternoon and evening. Fancy work, aprons, bags, flowers and souvenirs for sale. Supper consisting of salads, cold meats, rolls, cake, ice cream and homemade candy, will be served from 8 to 10 o'clock. Admission, 10 cents; supper, 25 cents. If not pleasant the next fair day. Electrics pass the grounds.

At the regular session of Portsmouth Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, on Thursday evening of this week, four candidates received instruction in the first two degrees of the order.

TIVERTON.

A. Frank Cottrell has left for Round Pond, Me., with fifteen men to be employed in the oil factory there.

Mrs. David D. Humphrey and son Hartley has left town to spend a month in Intervale, N. H.

Mrs Ruth D. Gray left town this week to visit her sister at Westport Point.

Mrs. Jacob Almy and Miss Erminie Wilcox of Portsmouth are the guests of Mrs. Herbert Wilcox of Puncatest Neck.

A rattlesnake measuring four feet two inches and having ten rattles was caught last Sunday in the neighborhood of Eight Rod Way. It was described as a beauty both as to size and coloring by all who saw it.

There are a large number of summer visitors in town. The summer residences are nearly all occupied.

The hay crop this year has been a fine and abundant one. The farmers have not yet completed harvesting their hay but will probably finish by the end of this week.

The Rev. James W. Russell is giving an interesting series of lectures Sunday evenings, at the Trinity Mission Church, Stone Bridge. Subject: Life and Scenes in Africa near the Congo, gleaned from several months residence in that country.

The Council Room has recently been greatly improved, the plastering has been taken down and the walls and ceilings boarded up. A new floor has also been laid.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

New Advertisements.

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH OR YOUR MONEY BACK, OUR GUARANTEE.

Close Inspection

of quality and prices on

Clothing, Hats, Caps and Men's Furnishings,

will convince you that we give more for the money than anybody else in town. We're showing the handsomest kind of Men's Business and Dress Suits at $10, $12 and $15. Suits that fit and give satisfaction.

Model Clothing Co,

192 & 194 THAMES ST.

LITTLE COMPTON.

Hon. Oliver C. Brownell, who died last week, was one of Little Compton's most respected residents, one in whom his friends and neighbors delighted to honor. He was born in Little Compton in 1810 and was one of several children of the late Clark Brownell. During his life he held several prominent town offices. For 30 years, 23 of which were consecutive, Mr. Brownell was honored by his fellow citizens with a seat in the legislature, both in the senate and house. He also served in the Dorr war. Early in life he married Ann E., daughter of the late Pardon Brownell. The anniversaries of their silver and golden weddings were made the occasion of great rejoicings by his children and townsmen, the latter celebration taking place eight years ago. Funeral services were held at his late residence, on the Little Compton commons, and were conducted by the Rev. Thomas F. Norris, a former pastor of the Congregational church of that place, of which Mr. and Mrs. Brownell had for many years been faithful and active members. Interment took place in the Brownell family burying lot in the old cemetery. The pall bearers were his two sons, Pardon C. and Frank N. Brownell, and his two nephews, Charles and Wilson Wilbur. Besides his widow two sons and one daughter survive him. This was the first break by death in the family.

Lieutenant W. W. Harts, United States engineer corps, who was recently seriously injured at Jacksonville, Fla., while planting torpedoes in the harbor, has now so far recovered as to be able to leave the South. He has been given three months sick leave, at the conclusion of which he will report for duty as major of engineers in the volunteer army, to which he was lately appointed. It is expected that he will spend a portion, if not all, of the three months at Newport.

Tennis Tournament.

The tennis championship singles are announced to take place at the Casino on August 18 and the following days, and the doubles will be held in two sections, the first of which is now being played at Chicago, and the second will be played at Longwood, Mass., beginning Monday. The winners of Chicago and Longwood will meet at Newport, and the final winners will play Sheldon and Ware for the championship.

The winner of the tournament in the singles will probably become the national champion without further contest, as R. D. Wrenn, who successfully defended the title last summer, is now enlisted in the First United States Volunteer Cavalry, Roosevelt's "Rough Riders," in Cuba or on the way to Porto Rico, and is not expected to defend the championship this year. W. A. Larned is also with Roosevelt.

Captain Nicholas B. Alger died at his home on Walnut street on Sunday last in the 77th year of his age. Captain Alger was one of the last of the boatmen whose establishments on Long wharf have for many years been the popular rendezvous of boatmen and those fond of boating. His death was due to apoplexy. He leaves a widow, two sons and a daughter.

New Advertisements.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed, made and executed by Francis Wayland Smith, of the town of Middletown, County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, &c., Emma W. Smith, his wife, joining therein, in token of release of all right of dower in the premises therein described, which Mortgage Deed was given to William Chase, formerly of said Middletown, now deceased, is dated December 14, A. D. 1891, and recorded in Land Evidence Book of said Middletown, number 16, on pages 130, 131, 132 and 134 and there having been default in the performance of the condition of said mortgage and such default still continuing, the undersigned, as Administratrix with the will annexed on the estate of said William Chase, will sell at public auction on the premises hereinafter described, on FRIDAY, the 5th day of August next, A. D. 1898, at eleven o'clock a. m., all the right, title and interest whatever, which the said Francis Wayland Smith and Emma W. Smith, or either of them, had at the time of the execution of said mortgage, in and to all that certain tract or parcel of land, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in said town of Middletown, containing by estimation fourteen and one-half acres, be the same more or less, and bounded Northerly, by lands held in severalty by Lida W. Peckham, wife of Philip, Francis Wayland Smith and William H. Morrison; Easterly, by land of said Francis Wayland Smith; Southerly, by Prospect avenue; and Westerly, partly by Aquidneck avenue and partly by land of said Lida W. Peckham, or however otherwise bounded, being all and the same land and premises described and conveyed in and by said Mortgage Deed.

And the undersigned hereby gives notice of her intention to bid upon said real property at said sale thereof.

MARY C. CHASE,
Administratrix with the will annexed on the estate of William Chase.
Middletown, R. I., July 9, 1898.—4w

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed, made and executed by Francis Wayland Smith, of the town of Middletown, County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, &c., Emma W. Smith, his wife, joining therein in token of release of all right of dower in the premises therein described, which Mortgage Deed was given to William Chase, formerly of said Middletown, now deceased, is dated December 14, A. D. 1891, and recorded in Land Evidence Book of said Middletown, number 16, on pages 133, 134, 135 and 136, and there having been default in the performance of the condition of said mortgage and such default still continuing, the undersigned, as Administratrix with the will annexed on the estate of said William Chase, will sell at public auction on the premises, hereinafter described, on FRIDAY, the 5th day of August next, A. D. 1898 at eleven o'clock and thirty minutes a. m., all the right, title and interest whatever, which the said Francis Wayland Smith and Emma W. Smith, or either of them, had at the time of the execution of said mortgage, in and to all that certain lot, parcel or tract of land together with the improvements thereon, situated in said town of Middletown, containing by estimation ten acres, more or less, and bounds Northerly, by land of William H. Morrison; Easterly, partly by land of the devisees of William F. Peckham, deceased, and partly by land of Ann Maria, wife of E. Marion Peckham; Southerly, by Prospect avenue, and Westerly, by other land of said Francis Wayland Smith, or however otherwise bounded, being all and the same land and premises described and conveyed in and by said Mortgage Deed.

And the undersigned hereby gives notice of her intention to bid at the sale aforesaid of said described real estate.

MARY C. CHASE,
Administratrix with the will annexed on the estate of William Chase.
Middletown, R. I., July 9, 1898.—4w

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed made by Peter Murphy, (Mary Murphy, his wife, joining in release of dower) of the City and County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, to Benjamin Hazard of said Newport, bearing date April 29, A. D. 1874 and recorded in Land Evidence of Middletown in said County of Newport, Vol. 12 at pages 349, 350 and 351, which said mortgage has since been duly assigned to the Island Savings Bank, more than thirty days having elapsed since a breach of the conditions of said mortgage and said breach still continuing:

There will be sold at public auction on the first parcel of land hereinafter described in said Town of Middletown on SATURDAY, July 30th, A. D. 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Peter Murphy at the time of the execution of said mortgage and which is and by said Mortgage was authorized to be sold, in and to all that lot or tract of land situate in said Town of Middletown on the westerly side of the West Main road, bounded South, on Brown's Lane, west on said Lane and partly on lands of Pardon Brown, North, on land of said Brown and East, on land of Peleg T. Sherman together with a parcel of land near this in said Middletown bounded North, on a driftway, east on lands of said Pardon Brown, South, on lands of Peleg T. Sherman, and West, on said land of said Pardon Brown, together also with one other parcel of land situated in said Middletown, near the above described lots, bounded North, on lands of said Pardon Brown, East on lands of Peleg T. Sherman, South, on lands of John D. Northam and West on lands late of the late Thomas S. Rogers, the said several parcels of land containing in all ten and a half acres, and were the same and all of the lands conveyed by Benjamin Hazard to Peter Murphy by deed, bearing date April 29, A. D. 1874, and being the same premises described in said mortgage.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of its intention to bid at said sale.

ISLAND SAVINGS BANK,
Assignee of Mortgage,
By GEORGE H. PROUD, Treasurer.
Newport, R. I., July 8th, 1898.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed made by Francis Wayland Smith, of the town of Middletown, in the County of Newport and State of Rhode Island (Emma W. Smith, wife of the said Francis Wayland Smith, joining in release of dower) to the Island Savings Bank, bearing date November 1st A. D. 1895, and recorded in Land Evidence of said Middletown, Vol. 15, at pages 643, 644, 645 and 646, there having been breach of the conditions contained in said mortgage:

There will be sold at public auction on WEDNESDAY, August 3d, A. D. 1898, at 3 o'clock p. m., on the premises hereinafter described, in the said town of Middletown, all the right, title and interest of the said Francis Wayland Smith and Emma W. Smith, and of each of them at the time of the execution of said mortgage, (and which is and by said mortgage were authorized to be sold) in and to that certain lot or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in said town of Middletown, bounded and described as follows, viz: Northerly, by land of William H. Morrison; Easterly, partly by land of William F. Peckham and partly by land of Ann Maria, wife of E. Marion Peckham; Southerly, by Prospect avenue, and Westerly, by land now or late of Orlando M. Smith, containing by estimation, ten acres, be the same more or less or however bounded or described, being the same lot of land conveyed to said Francis Wayland Smith and William Myron Smith, by Clinton G. Smith and others by deed bearing date August 25th, A. D. 1891, and recorded in Land Evidence of said Middletown Vol. 13 at page 117, etc; William Myron Smith having released his one undivided half part of said parcel of land to said Francis Wayland Smith by deed bearing date November 1st, A. D. 1895.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of its intention to bid at said sale.

ISLAND SAVINGS BANK,
Mortgagee.
By GEORGE H. PROUD, Treasurer.
Newport, R. I., July 8th 1898.

IN HUB MARKETS.

Butter Situation Influenced Favorably by Two Causes.

Strictly Fine Creamery Higher Than a Week Ago—Buyers Still Disinclined to Pay Asked Figures—Eggs in Light Receipt—How Flour Prices Stand.

Boston, July 20.—The butter market has gained more strength under the influence of the falling off in the make and the comparatively light supplies coming forward, and strictly fine creamery is quoted half a dollar a hundred higher than a week ago. Buyers are not responding freely to the advance, but the indications are that it will be established, as the butter is costing that much more laid down here.

So far as our trade is concerned, the same unsatisfactory conditions exist that have been prevalent for several weeks past. In but few cases can round lots be sold at any advance on cost, and the result is that owners are carrying stock in hopes of a better market later. Buyers who have been waiting for lower rates in order to stock up are disappointed, and are endeavoring to cover themselves the best way they can, but they are not operating with any spirit. They were willing to pay last week's current rate, that is 17 cents for strictly fine lots, but when 17½ cents were asked they demurred and run around a good deal before making up their minds. For most of the western extra offered in straight lots 17 cents was all that could be obtained, but these contained more or less defective tubs which were included in the sale. Most of the sales reported were on the basis of 17½ cents, and for some of the lots offered buyers would not pay over 17 cents. Perhaps a range of 17 to 17½ cents should be given, with 18 cents for fancy lots.

There was a fair jobbing trade, and a little higher range of prices had to be asked, in keeping with the rising tendency of the wholesale market. Some dealers quoted 18 to 19½ cents, and others 18½ to 20 cents, including tubs and boxes, but all agreed that strictly fine butter could not be bought as low as a week ago.

The receipts for the week were 32,111 tubs and 21,956 boxes, a total weight of 1,501,181 pounds, against 1,660,205 pounds the previous week and 1,828,469 pounds the corresponding week last year.

The statement of the Quincy Market Cold Storage company for the week is as follows: Put in, 16,211 tubs; taken out, 1683 tubs; stock, 145,943 tubs, against 158,161 tubs same time last year, a decrease of 12,205 tubs. The Eastern Cold Storage company reports 12,000 tubs.

CHEESE, EGGS AND BEANS.

Sales of cheese continue to run along at 7¼ to 7¾ cents in lots as wanted. Round lots are still hard to place at 7½ cents, but on the basis of sales in the country best northern should command 8 cents.

Eggs continued in light receipt and fresh western sold at 14 cents, with a few special marks at 14½ cents. Fresh eastern sold at 14 to 15 cents, and fancy new laid at a higher range. The stock in the Quincy Market company on Saturday was 132,076 cases, against 113,921 cases same time last year. During the week the stock was reduced 5600 cases, and these went into consumption.

Receipts of beans have fallen off, and under the influence of bad crop reports prices are higher, holders of choice marrow pea not offering under $1.25 to $1.30 per bushel. Yellow eyes and red kidneys remain quiet and steady.

Potatoes have been meeting with quick sale at $2.75 to $3 per barrel, in large lots. The country demand is good, and this may hold out for a week or two longer, or until the home supply increases.

THE CEREALS.

Flour is steady, with a moderate sale at yesterday's prices. The chamber of commerce committee quotes prices as follows: Spring wheat patents at $4.75@5.30; spring wheat straights at $4.25@4.65; spring wheat clears at $3.75@4.25; winter wheat patents at 4.35@5.15; winter wheat straights at $3.35@4.75; and winter wheat clears at $3.50@4.60 per bbl, as to quality.

Corn meal is firm at 80@82c per bag and $1.80@1.85 per bbl. Oatmeal steady at $4.10@4.25 for cut and $3.70@3.85 for rolled and ground. Granulated and bolted meal at $2.25@2.35. Rye flour at $3@3.25 per bbl. Graham flour at $3.50@5, as to quality.

Corn on the track is quoted at 41½c for No. 2 yellow and 41c for steamer yellow.

Oats are in steady demand and prices are unchanged. We quote fancy clipped on the track at 35@36c; No. 2 and No. 3 clipped at 32@33c; rejected white at 31½c, and no grade at 31c per bush.

Oats to arrive are firm at 32½@32½c for 36 to 38 lbs and at 32½@33½c for 38 to 40 lbs.

Bran is quoted at $13.50@13.75 for spring and $14.25@14.50 for winter. Middlings range from $15.50 for spring up to $17 for winter. Mixed feed at $15.75@15.50. Red dog flour at $18.50@18.75. Cottonseed meal at $22 per ton, to arrive, and linseed meal at $26.

Choice and good hay in fair demand at $15@17 per ton. Common grades are dull at $10@13. Straw, $9@9.50.

LIVESTOCK MARKET.

The pork and pork provision markets, though quiet, are looking rather better, some cuts bringing better prices. Lard is also quoted to be looking firmer. Quotations for this market are very steady at: Barrel pork, $12@13.50; light backs, $12; lean ends, $14.50; fresh ribs, 8c; corned and fresh shoulders, 7c; smoked shoulders, 7½c; hams, 8¾@9c; skinned B hams, 8c; bacon, 9½c; sausages, 7½c; Frankfort sausages, 8c; pressed ham, 10c; lard, 6½c; in pails, 7¼@7½c; pure leaf lard, 7¼c, in pails, 8@8½c; pork tongues, $15; loose salt pork, 7c; briskets, 7½c; sausage meat, 6½c, bolognas, 7c; city dressed hogs, 6½c; country, 5@5½c.

Poultry has been firmer on a lighter supply of iced and not much fresh killed coming in: Iced fowls, 10@10½c; chickens, 12@15c; refrigerator turkeys, 14c, green ducks, 10@11c; live fowls, 9@10c, live chickens, 12@13c.

Tallow is rather easy. Bulk tallow 3½@3¾c; tallow oil, 41@44c.

New York, July 21.—Tallow firm. City 3¾@3¾; country, 3¾@3 1-8.

John P. Johnson of Rumford, a brother of Emil Johnson who was a member of the Rhode Island Naval Reserves on the Constellation and who died less than a month ago of typhoid fever, died of the same disease at the Rhode Island Hospital on Saturday of last week. The double affliction to Mr. and Mrs. Johnson has caused the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community to be extended to them.

Notice of Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

The co-partnership existing between GARDINER B. REYNOLDS and PHEBE A. BRADFORD, both of Newport, Rhode Island, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said co-partnership are hereby requested to make payment to Gardiner B. Reynolds, and all persons having claims against said co-partnership are requested to present them to Gardiner B. Reynolds for payment.

GARDINER B. REYNOLDS,
PHEBE A. BRADFORD.

Newport, R. I., July 18th, 1898.

A good operator in a business office can do a day's work on a FRANKLIN TYPEWRITER in considerable less time than it would take to do the same work on one of the older style typewriters, where the carriage has to be lifted every time the work has to be seen. The

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from now until peace is assured. A brilliant staff of artists and correspondents are representing the WEEKLY at the front. Rufus F. Zogbaum, Carlton T. Chapman, Frederic Remington, T. de Thulstrup, W. A. Rogers, Clyde, D. V. Hunt, and others, with a large staff of photographers, are accurately portraying the movements of our army and navy and happenings at Washington and elsewhere. Among the WEEKLY'S correspondents are Frank D. Millet, John F. Bass, and O. K. Davis, in the Philippines, John Fox, Jr., with General Shafter's army, Harold Martin, at St. Thomas, and others. By subscribing now for one year, you will obtain the WEEKLY during the most important engagements.

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HARPER & BROTHERS
Franklin Sq., N. Y. City

New Advertisement.

By EUGENE C. O'NEILL, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed, made and executed by Charles W. Anthony, of the City and County of Newport, in the state of Rhode Island (Mary J. Anthony, wife of said Charles, joining therein in release of dower) to the Island Savings Bank, a corporation organized under the laws of said State and established in said Newport, dated the 4th day of December, A. D. 1893, and recorded in Vol. 32 of the Mortgage Land Evidences of said Newport, at pages 140 and 141, which said Mortgage Deed and the note and claim thereby secured were afterwards assigned, transferred, set over and delivered by the said Island Savings Bank to Mary E. Reagan of said Newport, by deed of assignment dated 1st of July, A. D. 1898, and duly recorded in the Mortgage Land Evidences of said Newport, the undersigned will sell the parcel of land hereinafter described at public auction, upon the premises, on MONDAY, August 15th, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, (the condition of said mortgage having been broken) to wit: that certain lot or parcel of land situate in said City of Newport, with the buildings and improvements thereon, bounded and described as follows, viz: Southerly, on a driftway or "Waite's wharf" and partly on land now or late of George Scott Easterly, partly on said land now or late of George Scott and partly on land of James White and partly on land of Mary A. Fox; Northerly, partly on land of Mary O'Connell, partly on land of James Pearson, partly on said land of Mary A. Fox and partly on a driftway or Slocum's wharf, and Westerly, on the Harbor of Newport. It being the same premises conveyed by the heirs of Nicholas B. Anthony to said Charles W. Anthony, by deed bearing date March 18th, A. D. 1870, and duly recorded in the Land Evidences of said Newport, Vol. 16, page 635.

And the undersigned hereby gives notice that she intends to bid on said land at said sale thereof.

MARY E. REAGAN,
Assignee of the Mortgage.

6-18-4w

SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT.

133th DIVIDEND.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 16, 1898.

THE TRUSTEES of this institution have declared a semi-annual dividend on all deposits, by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on and after this date.

SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT,
G. P. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

7-23

SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Savings Bank of Newport, held Friday, July 15, 1898, the following officers and trustees were elected for the year ensuing, viz:

President—James C. Swan.
Vice President—Charles K. Hammett, Jr.
Directors—Henry C. Stevens, James H. Hammett, William S. Cranston, Albert K. Sherman, John S. Coggeshall, Thomas A. Lawton, William K. Covell, J. Truman Burdick, Benjamin B. H. Sherman, William P. Sheffield, Jr., William G. Stevens.

And, at a quarterly meeting of the trustees of the Savings Bank of Newport held on the adjournment of said annual meeting, the following officers were elected for the year ensuing, viz:

Treasurer, Grant P. Taylor; Assistant Treasurer, Harry G. Wilks; Secretary, William G. Stevens; Bookkeeper, Edwin S. Burdick; Auditors, Henry C. Stevens, John S. Coggeshall; Counsel, Francis B. Peckham; Standing Committee, James C. Swan, Charles K. Hammett, Jr., James H. Hammett, Thomas A. Lawton, J. Truman Burdick.

WILLIAM G. STEVENS,
Secretary.

7-23

Notice of Dissolution of Co Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP existing between Gardiner B. Reynolds and Phebe A. Bradford, both of Newport, Rhode Island, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the said co-partnership are hereby requested to make payment to Gardiner B. Reynolds, and all persons having claims against said co-partnership are requested to present them to Gardiner B. Reynolds for settlement.

GARDINER B. REYNOLDS,
PHEBE A. BRADFORD.
Newport, R. I., July 18, 1898—7-23

FOR SALE!

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PELEG BRYER & SON,

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Music and Dancing Monday and Friday Evenings, from 9.30 to 12:30.

Music by Mullaly's Orchestra

JOSEPH BARRETT,
Supt.

7-9

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That we rent everything just as it is.

That our price is the very lowest and our terms the easiest.

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J. H. BARNEY, JR., & CO.

156 Thames Street.

Coddington Savings Bank.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the corporators of the above-named Institution, the following named persons were elected to compose the Board of Trustees for the year ensuing, viz:

President—Jeremiah W. Horton.
Vice President—T. Mumford Seabury.
Directors—John H. Crosby, George W. Swinburne, John E. Seabury, Clark H. Burdick, John S. Langley, William P. Clarke, Francis F. Barker, Gardner S. Perry and Theophilus T. Pitman.

And at a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held the same day, the following named officers were chosen for the year ensuing, viz:

Treasurer—Nathaniel R. Swinburne; Asst. Treasurer—Edward J. L. Spencer; Clerk—David T. Easterbrooke; and Secretary of the Board of Trustees—Benjamin Marsh, 2d.

Attest:
BENJAMIN MARSH, 2d,
Secretary.

7-2